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VOL XXII NO. 76 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

JAPAN LOOKS TO MASTERY OF EASTERN ASIA

Has Eye On Soviet Maritime Provinces

She Is Strong Enough To Defeat Any Single Nation

"Japanese Are Cleanest People In The World"

("Chronicle" Special)

"War seems inevitable, but it is difficult to say when it will come," said M. Felix Valyi, the well-known Hungarian Orientalist, who is in Bombay, discussing the problems of the Far East with a "Chronicle" representative.

Armed To Teeth

Japan is armed to the teeth and has an eye on the maritime provinces of Russia, says M. Valyi. The next war in the Far East would be in all probability between Japan and Russia and, if other nations did not interfere, sooner or later Japan would have her own way and finally control the destiny of Eastern Asia.

In Case Of War

In any war between Russia and Japan the latter would have the advantage of fighting the war nearer to her own base. M. Valyi considered that from the military point of view, Japan was strong enough to defeat any other single nation in the world.

A TRIBUTE TO THEIR SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE

"Will there be a war in the Far East in the near future?"

This question was answered by M. Felix Valyi in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, on Friday.

M. Felix Valyi, who is a well-known Hungarian Orientalist, is now on a short visit to Bombay. He has returned after an extensive tour in Japan and China lasting for nearly two years and is on his way back to Europe.

IN CHINA.

M. Valyi who went to Japan in 1932 spent the greater part of his time during the last two years in Japan and studied conditions in that country at close quarters. He also visited China, but he said he could not go into the interior parts of that country as travelling was not safe, the country being infested with bandits. A traveller from outside has got to be content with visiting the coastal towns of China, unless he was prepared to run the grave risk of attacks by bandits. At the time M. Valyi was in China, actual fighting was going on in Manchuria and it was not possible for him to visit that province.

WAR IN FAR EAST.

Replying to the query of the "Chronicle" representative if there would be a war in the Far East in the near future, M. Valyi said, a war seemed inevitable, but it was difficult to say when it would come. As a matter of fact wars seldom come because of determination on the part of any party to provoke a war. They generally came by accident. For instance, nobody perhaps would be able to say why the Great War was fought. At least the reason that led to the War was a mere accident. Similarly some accident may lead to a war in the Far East.

JAPAN'S AMBITION

But the material for it was there. Japan was armed to the teeth and had an eye on the maritime provinces of Russia. The next war in the Far East would be in all probability between Japan and Russia and, if other nations did not interfere, sooner or later Japan would have her own way and finally control the destiny of Eastern Asia. In any war between Russia and Japan the latter would have the advantage of fighting the war nearer to her own base. M. Valyi considered that from the military point of view Japan was strong enough to defeat any other single nation in the world.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

There was also a possibility of a war breaking out between Japan and America, but in that case it would be rather an economic war and, perhaps, Japan would not be able to stand the strain of an economic boycott by America as nearly 90 per cent of her silk industry was dependent for its market on America.

JAPANESE PEOPLE.

M. Valyi seems to have been greatly impressed by the many qualities of the Japanese people whom he characterised as the 'cleanliest and morally strongest people in the world.' He paid a glowing tribute to their moral character and their spirit of sacrifice. They were, he said, a very simple and unostentatious race. They were not used to the many luxuries that have become indispensable in the life of the Western nations or of those in the East who have taken to Western civilization. The greatest statesmen of Japan lived a really simple life compared with the pretentions of any mediocre Westerner.

FLIRTING WITH COMMUNISM.

Questioned about other modern movements in Japan, M. Valyi said there were some young men in Japan who had studied communism and were interested in modern political movements in Europe. But their interest in communism appeared to him to be of a superficial nature. "They were just flirting with it as it is a fashion all over the world."

FASCIST MOVEMENT.

There was also a very strong Fascist movement in Japan. But from what he had seen in that country during his stay of two years he appeared to be convinced that things in that country would remain much the same as they were at present.

SOMETHING EXTRA-ORDINARY.

The regard or rather the veneration of the Japanese people for their Emperor was something extraordinary and any one who had seen the Japanese people kneeling down in pouring rain and praying for the recovery of the Emperor would feel certain that there was no chance of any impending change in the political order in that country.

M. Valyi also pointed out that the authorities in Japan were very vigilant and persons even

(Continued on page 7).

GOVT. CALLS OFF BOYCOTT

Give & Take Policy & Its Sequel

NATIONALISTS MOBILISE

Discuss Plans For Re-organisation Of Muslim League

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary, Deputy President of the Assembly, has received the following telegram from Mr. Jinnah: "Leaving by the Punjab Mail, reaching Saturday night."

It is now likely that the annual meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which was arranged to take place to-morrow, will probably be adjourned until April 1.

Arrangements for the holding of the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League are now complete.

Nationalist Muslims and those representing the Lucknow school of Muslim thought are discussing the necessity of giving a lead to the discussions, bringing about a re-orientation of the policy of the Muslim League and its programme. Among those who will be present here for these conversations will be Mr. Chagla, the Raja of Salempur, Dr. Alam and Mr. Khaliquzzaman.

It is understood that there is a proposal to elect Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary, M.L.A., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the League.—A.P.

GET CONGRESS TO FUNCTION AGAIN

Vital Need Of The Hour

The imperative need to get the Congress to function again is emphasized by Mr. S.A. Brelvi in a letter to Dr. Ansari on the eve of the Congress Leaders' Conference in Delhi.

Mr. S.A. Brelvi, who could not leave Bombay to attend the Delhi Conference, has written to Dr. Ansari, suggesting that the Conference should give a clear lead to the country by recommending the withdrawal of individual Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Brelvi says: "The vital need of the hour is to secure the re-functioning of Congress organisations, which work of constructive character, especially the work bringing about a settlement of communal differences, awaits to be done by Congressmen, but the experience of the last few months has amply shown that nothing effective can be done without such organised effort as the Congress alone can make.

"Those Congressmen who favour the continuance of the present state of inaction and drift are banking on something turning up which will give new life to the national struggle. I fear the something which will assuredly turn up is to-day too dreadful for every Indian, who loves his country, even to contemplate and that will be Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional fast unto death.

IF C. D. IS NOT WITHDRAWN.

"If Individual Civil Disobedience is not withdrawn, Mahatma Gandhi, according to his programme, will go to jail in August and if Government, as is very probable, do not give him the facilities for doing Harijan work from the jail that he wants, he will begin his fast and this time the fast, according to his declaration, will be an unconditional one unto death.

"Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest national asset we possess, and I hope the Delhi Conference will subordinate every consideration to the duty of averting the danger of our losing it.

"The suggestion may appear to be a far-fetched one to some. But August is not very far off, and many Congressmen do not seem to realise even the possibility of the danger of Mahatma Gandhi undertaking a fast unto death.

"The question of entering or boycotting the Councils is one which can be determined only according to circumstances. The Congress, in the past, permitted Council-entry and it may permit it in the future. But the present is the most inopportune time for raising the issue. The most imperative need is to get the Congress to function again."—A.P.

MEMBERS TO ATTEND FEDERATION FUNCTIONS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir George Schuster and Sir Frank Noyce will attend a luncheon to be given to-morrow by Mr. Nalinranjan Sarkar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers to meet delegates to the annual meeting of the Federation to be held here.

The Government members will also attend other social functions connected with the session.

The Associated Press further understands that one members of the Government has written to the President expressing inability of Government members to attend daily meetings of the session, because of their pre-occupation in connection with the business before the Assembly.

It will be recalled that Government members boycotted the previous sessions of the Federation.

The present attitude of Government is stated to be the result of the co-operation given by Federation representatives during the Indo-Japanese negotiations.—A.P.

BATTLE OVER GENEVA REPRESENTATION

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to-day battled with a string of 135 resolutions,—closely printed in a 36-page booklet—submitted by constituent Chambers for consideration by the open session of the Federation to-morrow.

Hardly any subject of commercial interest seems to have escaped the attention of these Chambers.

NON-CONTENTIOUS RESOLUTIONS

It is expected that a large majority of the resolutions will be non-contentious in-as-much as they either re-affirm the opinions already expressed or put forward points of view on which opinion is more or less unanimous.

Interest centres round the issues which have come to the forefront since the Federation met last year.

INDO-JAP. AGREEMENT

The Indo-Japanese Agreement is one such subject. On it the Federation is expected to express its qualified approval. On the contrary, the Bombay-Lancashire Agreement is bound to be examined in a severely critical spirit.

PLANNED ECONOMY

The question of planned economy has been raised by the Karachi Chamber, while Burma delegates insist on dealing with the rice situation on which Madras will probably not support Burma but favour a lead to be given in the interest of India, which may influence the deliberations of the forthcoming Inter-Provincial Conference in Delhi and also the Government of India's decision on the subject.

The proposed Excise Duty on sugar is certain to be discussed with animation.

Special interest attaches to the

(Continued on page 5).

LEADERS IN DELHI

No Clear-Cut Policy For Discussion Before Conference

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Congress leaders, who will be attending the Conference here to-morrow, are arriving this evening from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore. It is not yet known whether Mr. Aney will be coming here in connection with the Conference. No clear cut policy appears to have been chalked out for discussion at the Conference.

The report of the impending dissolution of the Legislative Assembly appears to have been generally welcomed by Congress leaders and efforts will be made to advise the country on the necessity of entering the Councils and the forms of the items in the programme.—A.P.

Pt. Malaviya And Dr Ansari Hold Informal Talks

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning from Allahabad. He stays at the Birla House.

It is expected that Dr. B. C. Roy and other Congress leaders after arriving here to-night will consult with Panditjee about the objective of the proposed Conference.—United Press.

RALLY THE NATIONALISTS

"Hindu" On Paramount Duty Of Congress

MADRAS, March 30.

Under the caption "Rally the Nationalists," "The Hindu" in a lengthy editorial makes a vigorous plea for progressive opinion throughout the country to be mobilised and consolidated with a view to resisting the "reactionary and unsatisfactory" constitution and devising effective sanctions for enforcing the National Demand. The paper says:—

RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED.

Practically every section of opinion in India that counts has declared emphatically that the White Paper scheme is unsatisfactory and defective in many ways and should be radically modified to make it acceptable. Yet it seems practically certain that the White Paper, far from being improved as India wants, will be so considerably changed at the behests of reaction that no self-respecting nation could possibly look at it.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

The Indian delegation to the Joint Select Committee, continues the paper, have a special responsibility in the matter. Having stated in their memorandum in clear terms in what respects the White Paper fell short of reasonable Indian expectations, they will be stultifying themselves if they did not tell Britain in unmistakable terms that whittling down the White Paper, in the manner suggested, will be regarded as an insult by India and must destroy all hopes of a friendly and lasting settlement.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The paper concludes:—The Congress has a paramount duty to perform at this juncture. Whatever the jurisdiction for the policy and methods followed by the Congress in the past, the need for different methods energetically pursued to meet the present circumstances is patent.

"The Hindu" hopes that Congress leaders who meet at Delhi in a day or two will come to a swift and statesmanlike decision on the subject.—A.P.

Issues Before Delhi Conference

Demand For Revision Of Programme

CONGRESS MUST FUNCTION AGAIN

Move To Rally Progressive Muslims

("Chronicle" Special)

The Leaders' Conference which meets in Delhi to-day, has caused much speculation in political circles throughout the country. At the Poona Conference in July last year a considerable section of opinion represented that the time had come for a revision of the Congress programme in the light of political developments.

WITHDRAW C. D.

Events that have happened since then have strengthened the feeling that individual civil disobedience should be withdrawn. The disaster that has befallen Bihar has resulted in the concentration of all the country's attention towards the problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The feeling, therefore, is that the task of the Delhi Conference should be to recommend the withdrawal of civil disobedience so as to enable the Congress to function. It is believed that there is stupendous work to be done in the country and it is agreed on all hands that it is only the Congress that can shoulder the responsibility, because it is the only potential political organisation that can command the following of the people.

THE ONLY LEADER.

In this connection attention is also drawn to the fact that Gandhiji will have to return to Yerawda and, perhaps, to undertake a fast unto death. August is not far off and if something does not happen that will make his return to prison unnecessary, the invaluable services he has been rendering in the cause of the Harijan will be rendered ineffective. Apart from these considerations, his presence in the critical situation that is bound to develop wth the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the dissolution of the Assembly, is considered essential to avert any possible split in the Congress and lead it through a possible crisis, for, it is universally agreed that he is the only personality who can save the country in a crisis.

What the Delhi Conference may discuss is a matter for speculation. But it is certain that the main problems that will engage its attention are the question as to what constructive activity the Congress can and should undertake in order to combat the forces of reaction, how best national solidarity can be maintained and in what manner effective fight could be launched against the advent of what the Rt. Hon Srinivas Sastri characterised as "the Grimacing Anthropoid." These questions are dependent on the Congress being restored to the status of an openly functioning organisation.

WHAT CONFERENCE WILL DO.

What seems probable, however, is that:

(1) The Conference will ask for a revision of the present programme of the Congress.

(2) Advocate the adoption of a programme of constructive organisation of the masses.

(3) The question of Council-entry may be raised by some. But the majority view among Congressmen is that this issue should not be discussed at the present moment, so that an unhappy controversy among Congressmen may be avoided. The time for final settlement of this issue, it is felt, will be after the country knows what final shape the White Paper takes. Whatever may be the decisions of the Congress, they will be placed before Gandhiji with whose consent the Conference is being held.

RALLYING THE MUSLIMS.

News has been received in Bombay that the All-India Muslim League will be meeting in Delhi on the 1st April. Mr. Jinnah, the new President of the League, will be reaching Delhi by that time. The League meeting is so timed as to make the Congress leaders take advantage of the presence of Muslim leaders to discuss the communal problem and, if possible, complete the good work of the Allahabad and Lucknow Conferences. That is to say, rally round the progressive sections of the Muslims to the side of the national opposition to the White Paper Scheme. If this is done, the Delhi Conference will have achieved a great thing.

UNITED FRONT MOVE

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

Political circles here expect that the report of the Joint Select Committee will be published about the 20th of June.

The delay in the publication of the report is attributed to differences on important questions among British statesmen whose opinions count in the framing of the reform proposals.

DELHI DISCUSSION

It is assumed here that the forthcoming Delhi discussions are intended to explore the possibility of all sections of opinion presenting a united front on the scheme published by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

It now transpires that Pandit Malaviya, who on his way to Delhi alighted here yesterday and met Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, had a similar talk with Mr. Chintamani.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The U. P. Liberal Conference which was to have been held at Gorakhpur shortly has been postponed to August pending the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report.—A.P.

PT. MALAVIYA IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here to-day to take part in the deliberations of the Leaders' Conference.

Mr. Satyamurti is arriving to-morrow morning in the same connection.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132).

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To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

To Let Rooms, Blocks, Flats, Garages, in Vidia Vilas, Khar 6th Road. Apply P. P. Khambata, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2176).

New Blocks available for Hindus at Dadar opposite Tram Terminus in Empress Mahal. Apply within. (2192).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2190).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion. Poona, 2. (2082).

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Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramakrishna Hindu Hotel 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2081).

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Skinboone Lotion cures promptly, Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc., (7796).

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

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Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
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Max. draught	— 6' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer. Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.

Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934.

8103

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea.—Mr. Tamhane, Shirastedar, Ratnagiri writes: "It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's Special treatment, and regained health". Save your precious teeth in time. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Local Self-Government Service:— Next Session of the Training Classes conducted under joint auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and the Government of Bombay entitling successful students to the use of the initials "L.S.G.D." after their names commences from Monday, 16th April, 1934 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. For further particulars apply to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay. (8167).

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69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Accommodation for short loans at reasonable interest given to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Apply Western Stores, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort. (2191).

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Beswada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, was sanctioned, being payable on, or after SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1934, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 8th March, 1934.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Limited.

Neville House,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 8th March, 1934.
8067.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1812 of 1930.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT .... Plaintiff.
vs.
SORABJI CURSETJI WADIA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 24th January, 1933, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts will put up for sale by public auction at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday 4th April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the immovable property at Parjapore Taluka Salsette Sub-District Bandra, Bombay Suburban admeasuring in aggregate about 21 acres and 27-1|2 gunthas and assessed in aggregate for Rs. 70-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abcvenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner.
(8176)

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND FURNITURE.

Sale will be held on TUESDAY, 3rd April, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay of the following:—

One Minerva Landaulette seven seater No. Z5288, one Daimler 7 seater Touring Car, one Studebaker Touring Car No. Y4577 all in working order, household furniture, safes, glassware, typewriters etc.

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LOT NO 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land at Lady Hardinge Road, with buildings, and admeasuring about 2447 sq yds,, bearing Street Nos. 398, 400 to 404 and 407 and bounded on the North by Lady Hardinge Road on the South by the property of Bhandari Jagonnath Raghunath Moray, on the West by the property of Dhondu Bhicaji Moray and on the East by Manmalla Tank Road.

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VORA & CO.

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GERMAN GOVT. APOLOGISES TO BRITISH BOY.

Assaulted in Berlin For Not Saluting Nazi Banner

An apology has been made by the German Government for an assault on a 15-year-old Wellington schoolboy by young Nazis in Berlin.

John Preedy, the boy concerned, whose stepfather, Mr. F. S. Phillips, owns Nevill Holt Preparatory School, near Market Harborough, was in Germany studying the language last August when the incident occurred, says the "News-Chronicle".

"My stepson was attacked by Nazis in one of the main streets of the city for refusing to salute a swastika standard carried by young Nazis in a demonstration", Mr. Phillips told the "News-Chronicle" otherday.

BADLY BRUISED.

"His spectacles were broken and he was rather badly bruised. I was in Russia, but on arriving at Hamburg I got in touch with the German Embassy through the British Consul. Later the lad's grandfather, Dr. Nightingale, took up the matter with the Foreign Office in London."

Dr. Nightingale has now received intimation from the Foreign Office that the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs have expressed regret to the British Embassy in Berlin and have stated that two persons found responsible for the assault have been expelled from the Hitler youth organisation.

It is further stated that full compensation for damaged clothing and glasses will be paid.

SIR SYED AHMED

The 27th of March is sacred to the memory of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the great Muslim patriot and reformer of modern India writes Mr. Alam Singh in "Sind Observer."

Born and bred in the imperial city of ancient India, he caught the glamour from the decadent days of Mughal rule, and his young soul sublimely reacted against the grandeur and majesty of historical remains. The lofty Qutab, the Royal fort, and the imposing tombs endowed his soul with truly Islamic fervour and a sense of heroic endeavour. To crown all his mother, a talented lady, made him thoroughly conversant with Persian and Arabic classics. His description of the ancient buildings and monuments at Delhi is in itself a superb piece of original research and erudition which secured him the membership of the Royal Asiatic Society.

There are two remarkable events which had such a telling effect on the life and character of this great man. The first is the mutiny of 1857; and the second is his contact with the British institutions when he went to England.

During the mutiny he saved the lives of many English officers but when mischievous attacks were levelled against Indians he wrote an Urdu pamphlet on the "Causes of Revolt in India" and correctly diagnosed the malady in his usually vigorous and convincing style. It was not for nothing that he pleaded the advisability of making the Government representative of the people by allowing them to share in the deliberations of the legislatures. His contact with British life further stimulated him to found an institution for the free and healthy growth of the Muslim mind in every phase of life. The present Muslim University at Aligarh owes its origin, development, and unique character to the inspiring genius of one man—Sir Syed Ahmed."

ATTEMPT MADE ON HIS LIFE.

Gifted as he was with a sturdy physique, he possessed no less a robust pen. He wrote as vigorously as he talked and discussed with passion. His endeavours in broadening the principles of the Muslim faith brought upon him immense troubles; so much so, that he was called a heretic and 'fatwas' were passed against him. Even attempts on his life were made. But the assassin who came to kill him was himself converted. And with his characteristic smile and wit he said, "Alas, that I should have been deprived of the honour of martyrdom which has been the reward of my forebears and a pious Mussalman of the pleasures of paradise."

If genius can be defined as a person with infinite capacity for hard work Sir Syed Ahmed very largely possessed it. To rise from a mere munshi to Knighthood is not a mean achievement; and the secret of his success is sincerity and endless endeavour. He lived and died as a true son of Islam.

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'QUAKE LAND HONOURS

Constable Gets King's Police Medal For Gallantry

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Deeds of conspicuous gallantry and heroism are recalled from the mounds of the debris in North Bihar, which was severely rocked by the disastrous earthquake.

A Government of India Gazette (Extrordinary) issued to-day records the awards of one King's Police Medal and 5 Indian Police Medals to officers in Bihar and Orissa.

The King's Police Medal has been conferred on Sheikh Shah Muhammad a constable who on the 15th January (the day when the earthquake occurred) was on duty at the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Bettiah. Immediately after the earthquake, he rushed into the building which was very badly damaged and brought out 7 patients single-handed from the second storey, while bricks and plaster were falling. He secured aid and succeeded in extricating a patient buried under the debris and thus saved his life. In addition to this courageous rescue of the people unable to help themselves, the conspicuous gallantry and initiative displayed by the constable also served to inspire confidence among the panic-stricken crowd.

RECIPIENTS OF MEDALS

The following five officers are the recipients of the Indian Police Medals.

(1) CHANDRIKA PRASAD KUER, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Samastipur (Darbhanga), immediately after the earthquake, displayed courage and presence of mind in hastening to the rescue of persons buried under the debris fallen from houses, regardless of the danger of the falling walls. He saved four injured women and after applying first aid, arranged for their conveyance to hospital. Four other persons whom he extricated had unfortunately already expired. He also rendered valuable service in organising relief measures and in clearing the town, for which he received the thanks of the Municipal Board.

(2) RAMDENISINGH, a constable of Monghyr, who saved the lives of the Superintendent of Police and his daughter from under a heap of the debris in his bungalow. The constable hurried to his rescue, and with great coolness and initiative, moved quietly over the ruins listening to any movement which would enable him to locate the victims. They were eventually found near a high wall. There was also a heavy rafter which was in great danger of collapse, but undeterred, the constable removed the debris with the assistance of two others, who had in the meantime reached the house.

(3) CONSTABLE CHANDRIKA SINGH, who on patrol duty at Sitamarhi on the night of 17th January heard a cry from a ruined building. He immediately collected men, and at great personal risk, rescued a little girl of seven years who was badly injured. She has since recovered.

(4) DEBU OJHA, a constable of Darbhanga who just after the earthquake was deputed for rescue work. He noticed a man lying under the debris in the Civil Courts two-storied building which had partly collapsed. The bystanders were afraid and declined to give any assistance and the constable climbed up the building alone. While the constable was engaged in removing the debris, Sergeant Major of the Police arrived and with his assistance, the injured man was removed and sent to hospital.

(5) DEOKISHUN SINGH, a constable of Sahabad, who displayed unique courage and coolness on the 15th January, when the earthquake occurred. There was a stampede from the Sadar Treasury at Arrah. The constable, who was on sentry duty in an iron barred enclosure inside the Treasury, remained unperturbed at his post, displaying coolness and courage, which helped materially to restore some degree of confidence in the minds of the panic-stricken crowd.

These awards carry with them special allowance admissible under the rules.—A.P.

POSITION SATISFACTORY

Co-operative Movement Passes Through Another Difficult Year

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Mr. K. L. Panjabi) has submitted the report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1933.

The Co-operative movement in the Presidency passed through another very difficult year. On the one hand the economic depression seriously crippled the resources of members; and on the other as a result of acute financial stringency ,Government had to embark on a policy of rigid retrenchment. The result was that at a time when the movement reflquired particularly careful attention Government were compelled to abolish certain posts including that of Personal Aassistant to the Registrar and an Assistant Registrar.

The gross expenditure was reduced from Rs. 5,67,000 in 1931-32 to Rs. 5,36,000 in the year under report and the net expenditure from Rs. 4,40,000 to Rs. 3,88,000

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 4,600 to 4,570, membership from 2,57,000 to 2,49,000 and the working capital from Rs. 4,20,41,000 to 4,02,41,000. The fall in numbers was the result of the liquidation of weak societies which had no chance of ever being rehabilitated. Government observe with interest that whereas in 1931-32 the number of societies cancelled was 144 in 1932-33 it was only 42. If as the Registrar observes, this decrease is due to the strenuous efforts of agriculturists to preserve societies, the position is certainly not unsatisfactory.

THE REAL TEST.

The real test, however, of the strength of the movement among the agricultural population is the percentage of unauthorised arrears. In their reviews on the reports of previous years Government have frequently commented on the growth of these arrears. During the year under report Government appointed special recovery officers with a view to help societies to recover unauthorised arrears by the employment of coercive processes. The Registrar reports that the work of these officers was satisfactory, and had a very beneficial effect in checking the tendency to default. Government regret to observe, however, that in spite of this the percentage of unauthorised arrears rose from 48 to 50 in the whole Presidency and from 56 to 59 in the Presidency proper.

It is satisfactory to notice that among the depressed and aboriginal classes the co-operative movement is beginning to have firm root. The number of societies confined to these classes rose frm 93 to 101, the membership from 6,000 to 7,200, and the working capital from Rs. 3,49000 to Rs. 4,30,000. Members of these classes are also freely admitted in village societies. The number of Bhil societies remained unchanged, although there was a slight fall in the total membership and in the working capital.

The working of agricultural non-credit societies is reported to have been (with certain exceptions) fairly satisfactory. The most important societies of this type, so far as the value of business is concerned, are the Cotton Sale Societies. The number of these during the year was 26 as against 23 in the previous year but six of them did not function at all: one has been wound up during the year and one other is in a very unsatisfactory position. The quantity of cotton sold was 3,24,700 maunds realising Rs. 26,57,000 as against 335000 maunds realising 2644000 in 1931-32. The principal handicap of non-credit societies is the lack of honest and efficient staff.

In contrast with agricultural societies, non-agricultural societies have on the whole been successful in this Presidency. There was no set-back during the year under report. The number of urban banks increased from 91 to 102 and most of them worked well. The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society under the chairmanship of Professor Kajt increased its popularity particularly among salary earners' societies.

The chief feature of the year so far as co-operative banking is concerned was the plethora of funds in the hands of most banks. As a result of diminished incomes and uncertain trade conditions, demands for loans fell off, and, naturally, banks themselves were very cautious in lending. Fresh advances granted by district central banks fell from 3,80 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2,53 lakhs in 1932-33 while the deposits rose from 2,60 lakhs to 3,07 lakhs. In the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank the deposits increased from 1,29 lakhs to as much as 2,02 lakhs. The problem presented by these figures is not peculiar to co-operative banking alone, and it is clear that the situation will not materially improve except in step with the rest of the economic structure.

It is not a matter of surprise that the Provincial Co-opfierative Bank was able to declare a dividend of only 4 per cent during the year under report. Conditions were entirely abnormal. Government are satisfied that the Bank has been working on sound lines and are glad to not that it continues to be under the able guidance of Sir Chunilal Mehta.

Government have read with interest the concluding remarks of the Regitrar. The depression which has affected the movement so unfavourably has not been an unmixed evil. It has exposed defects which might otherwise have continued for several years doing irreparable demage. The enthusiasm shown by the official and non-official workers alike is an augury of better times Government desire to record their thanks to Mr. Panjabi, the Registrar, for the ability and tact with which he has handled a very difficult situation.

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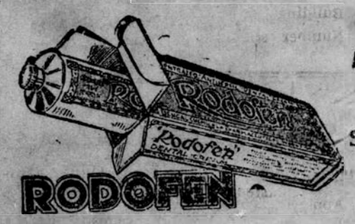

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AVIATION IN INDIA

Opportunities For Indians

"Indian Aviation" writes:—

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article on "Indians and Aviation" written for the "Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. P. M. Reddy. While we do not wish to be controversial, we think that Mr. Reddy is letting racial prejudice colour his views. Mr. Reddy says that there are no jobs for Indian airmen either as pilots or ground engineers. We would remind Mr. Reddy that flying in India to-day is still in its infancy, it is progressing at a great rate, it is true, but nevertheless it is still in the early stages of development. As the country as a whole becomes more airminded the inevitable expansion of flying services and flying clubs which will follow will provide positions for all efficiently trained Indians seeking posts. This is where wealthy Indians could conceivably assist their fellow country-men, by taking a more active interest in flying. A worthy lead has been given by such noblemen as the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Rajpipla. Mr. Reddy complains that most of the personnel of the flying clubs and services are Europeans. This is quite feasible when one realises that efficient pilots and instructors cannot be trained in five minutes. As Captain Eadon, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India, said in his article "Essentials for a Ground Engineer" published in our last issue, there seems to be a fairly prevalent idea among aeronautical students that theoretical knowledge plus a year or two "odd-jobbing" at some flying club, constitutes an adequate training. This is not a sweeping statement embracing all students, but it will be generally admitted that it is true of a very large percentage of cases. European trained personnel undergo a rigorous course in all branches of aeronautics, as anyone who knows anything of the various air training schools will admit, and the men turned out from them are efficient in every respect. At present India has not these facilities, which will develop in due course as aviation develops. And this is where Air Pageants such as Captain Barnard's, do such invaluable work in promoting airmindedness. Captain Barnard's air circus was quite frankly a commercial proposition; the whole personnel had, like most of us, their livings to earn, but at the same time such organisations do valuable work in presenting an opportunity to see flying such as would never come our way from any other source. The stunts and crazy flying seize the popular fancy; and so stimulate an interest in aviation.

With regard to Indians being in a minority and more or less on sufferance in the flying clubs, a study of the statistics published monthly in "Indian Aviation" will show that Indian members are among the keenest, and in many clubs, the Bombay Flying Club is one, are in preponderent numbers. And no unbiassed observer will state that Indians do not make good airmen. A glance at the flying clubs' returns will show the keenness and efficiency of the Indian members. With the further development of flying it will be these men who will benefit. There will be jobs for these men training now, in the air and as ground engineers. And with regard to the treatment meted out to Indian aeronautical students we would refer Mr. Reddy to our last issue of "Indian Aviation" in which Mr. P. M. Tharanee, the young Sindhi airman, has nothing but praise for the courtesy and helplessness of the British people with whom he came into contact while undergoing his training.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

It is merely a matter of time before India builds her own aircraft, but again it must be remembered that the science of aeronautics calls for many years, rigorous training. It is a science which perhaps more than any other admits of no mistakes, one fault in design or construction may mean a fatal accident. The rigid system of supervision in all aircraft factories is sufficient proof of this. We understand that during the War, Indians, under European supervision, turned out wooden wings and wooden propellers, etc., from the N. W. Railway's work at Lahore, Mr. P. M. Reddy says that "aviation cannot be built up in a day" and deplores the fact that British designers and aircraft firms will benefit from increased interest in aviation in India. Such a viewpoint, which cannot see beyond the immediate present, no thinking persons will endorse. The march of progress goes on, if Indians fail to take advantage of the opportunities at their door, it is hardly to be expected that other nations will be equally lacking in initiative. It seems to us a pity that sentiments like these should be voiced. Flying men the world over are a brotherhood in themselves, and such biassed views do much harm to that spirit of co-operation without which India cannot prosper.

AN EMPEROR'S FIANCEE

Catholic Girl Appeals To Pope For Permission To Marry

Miss Yuen Hu-hao, the 15-year-old fiancee of the Emperor of Amman, has appealed to the Pope for permission to marry the Emperor, who is a Buddhist.

The young woman, who was brought up in a Paris convent, refuses to abandon Catholicism and the Emperor has not insisted on his bride adopting his religion, but only a Buddhist can succeed to the throne.

Miss Yuen Hu-hao is a Cochin-Chinese belonging to a wealthy family of French citizenship. The Emperor is 21.

The "United Press" learns that the Imeprial Council of Agricultural Research has recommended to the Bengal Provincial Committee that a sum of Rs. 6,620 be paid to Dr. Himadhri Mukherjee, D. Sc., Professor of Geology, University of Calcutta for research into the life history and development of fresh water fishes of Bengal.—United Press.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENT ATTRACTIONS ON THE SCREEN

STORY OF WOMANHOOD AT PATHE—ANOTHER UNUSUAL SUBJECT AT ROXY—THRILLER AT CAPITOL—WELLS' FANTASY, EXCELSIOR—"CHANDIDAS"—MINERVA

'42nd STREET"

"42nd Street" should be seen at the Carlton.

"Cradle Song" with Dorothea Wieck at the Pathe Cinema.

"I AM SUZANNE" AT ROXY

"I Am Suzanne" shown at the Roxy.

THE WAX MUSEUM

At The Capitol

The Warner Bros. casting department was given one of its most difficult assignments in selecting the cast for "The Mystery of the Wax Museum", astirring mystery thriller which opens at the Capitol Theatre to-day. This arose because of the need for a score of the players who resemble famous historical characters.

It was made even more difficult because it required two principals who not only must look the part, but be accomplished actresses in addition. Fay Wray was finally selected for the ingenue role because she resembled Marie Antoinette is also a capable performer. Miss Wray has the same delicately chistled features, the almost spiritual expression, and beautiful body of the French Queen.

Monica Bannister, one of the victims of the terrifying monster was found to be an accomplished actress, in addition to looking like the portraits of Joan of Arc. Not that either Miss Wray or Miss Bannister play such character parts in the picture, but the plot requires that they look like the wax figures of these personages. The wax images themselves were then made from casts of the two players.

Other players had to resemble Marat, Charlotte Corday, Helen of Troy, Columbus, Voltaire, Mary Queen of Scots, Pocahontas, Cyrano de Bergerac, Robespierre, Powhattan, Shakespeare, Richard III and others. These, however, merely posed for the wax figures used and interchanged with the "dummies" before the camera. Director Michael Curtiz sometimes using living persons to represent wax figures and at other times using their wax counterpart.

The plot of the picture taken from the play by Charles S. Belden evolves about the actions of a strange monster, and the mysterious disappearance of several living persons and also bodies.

"42nd. STREET"

At The Carlton

"42nd Street" an all-inclusive dramatic musical comedy spectacle of the American theatre, opens at the Carlton Theatre to-day.

The screen play, based on the popular novel of Bradford Ropes, is said to contain every ingredient that makes for a really great picture.

It is a story of the back-stage world of the theatre, each member of the cast was selected with an eye to stage experience as well as screen talent. The stellar names include Warner Baxter, Bebe Daniels, George Brent, Una-Merkel Ruby Keeler Buy Kibbee, Ned Sparks, Dick Powell, Ginger RoDgers and Allen Jenkins all of whom have been prominent on both stage and screen.

"42nd. Street" has one of the most imposing picture casts since "Grand Hotel". Behind its dramatic story of the lives and loves of the stage folk, three is presented a complete musical comedy show, which has been heralded as the most novel and spectacular ever prduced for the screen.

The musical show was staged by Busby Berkeley, the noted Broadway director. Special songs were written for the picture by Al Dubin and Harry Warren, the well-known Broadway Lyricist and composser. The numbers include "I'am Young and Healthy" "Shuffle off To Buffalo" You're Getting To Be a Habit with me and the title piece "42nd. Street."

Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray, Glenda Farrell and Frank McHugh are featured in an all star cast, which includes Allen Vincent, Edwin Maxwell, Gavin Gordon, Holmes Herbert, Arthur Edmund Carewe and Monica Bannister. The screen play is by Don Mullally and Carl Erickson. The picture is entirely in technicolor.

A scene from the "Wax Museum" shown at the Capitol.

"GOING HOLLYWOOD" & DANCE SPECTACLES

At The Regal

Lavish stage settings, dazzling costumes and musical numbers that promise to become nation-wide hits have been crowded into one of the most original motion picture productions to emanate in Hollywood and which serves as Marion Davies' new Cosmopolitan starring vehicle for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It is "Going Hollwood" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. The picture is described as a view of Hollywood itself, with all the glamour of the motion picture word thrust into an hour and half's screen entertainment. The story and dialogue are by Donald Ogden Stewart, with music by the noted composing team of Arthur Freed and Nacio Herb Brown. The spectacular dance ensembles were arranged by Albertina Rasch and the crooning is done by the king-pin crooner of radio fame, Bing Crosby. As an orphaned girl, Sylvia Bruce, played by Marion Davies—while teaching dancing in a girls' private school—falls in love with the voice of a radio crooner whom she has never seen. She goes out to get her man, discovers that he is "going Hollywood" to star in a motion picture and that he is taking along a peppery, temperamental French actress, played by Fifi D'Orsay, to co-star with him in the production Sylvia manages to go along and the complications that arise furnish the comedy and drama for the story. Interspersed throughout the picture are the elaborate song and dance numbers. One is staged upon Bing's and Fifi's departure from New York's Grand Central Station—in which Albertina Rasch has introduced an entirely new novel method of grouping dancers for symmetrical camera pictures. For this musical number alone, five full days of music and melody were boiled, down to three brief minutes of tuneful entertainment for the screen. Miss Davies—in the picture—is to be seen in four of the splendourous dance creations—a tap dance, soft shoes dance, eccentric dance and a waltz.

Director Raoul Walsh points out that though the production has been moulded into a beautiful living picture of rhythm, movie and light comedy, it also presents behind—the—scenes of Hollywood views never presented on the screen before. The cast, beside Miss Davies, Bing Crosby and Fifi Dorsay, includes Stuart Erwin, Ned Spakrs, Patsy Kelly, Bobby Watson and the Three Radio Rogues.

"CRADLE SONG" DRAMATIC IDYLL WITH DOROTHEA WIECK

At Pathe Cinema

As a special Easter attraction Pathe Cinema have secured "Cradle Song" presenting Dorothea Wieck, the newest star.

Localed in Spain, it's the story of a girl who becomes a nun. Exquisitely and understandingly handled, intimate glimpses of saintly Catholic sisterhood are revealed. A foundling is left at the convent door. Worldly maternal instincts, forever forsaken in her vows, prompt Sister Joanna to beg the Prioress that the convent keep and rear the girl-child. Granted, holy motherhood is exemplified in its truest conceptions as Joanna trains little Teresa. Years pass. Teresa is closer to Sister Joanna's heart than anything else in earthly life; her dream is that the child will follow in her footsteps and become a nun.

Teresa goes out into the world for a day and meets worldly love. It's a beautifully strange sensation to her; it's beautifully tragic to Sister Joanna. Anthonio promises the sisterhood and Joanna that he will always keep Teresa holy and sacred.

The charm and beauty of the story is invested in the delightful acting of Dorothea Wieck, who so clearly and poignantly expresses the anguish and understanding of the nun deprived of the real heritage of womanhood.

Evelyn Venable is very good as the adopted daughter, Sir Guy Standing is sympathetic and human as an old Doctor, Louise Dresser is convincing as the Prioress. Kent Taylor makes a good hero.

"Cradle Song" is an unusual entertainment and should be seen by everyone. We cannot but ask you to go and see it.

EDDIE CANTOR SCORES FOURTH WEEK

At The Wellington

On account of the insistent request of 'the public to see their favourite Eddie Cantour again during the festive Easter Week, the management of the Wellington has resolved to continue Eddie Cantor's greatest Musical Comedy Extravaganza for the Fourth and now positively the last and the final week commencing from Saturday. The additional reason of continuing this magnificent picture for yet one week more is that thousands of people from the mofussil will be coming to Bombay to spend their Easter holidays n our beautiful city, and it is with the intention to give them also an opportunity to enjoy this splendid "Roman Scandals" Musical Comedy, that the Wellington has acceded to the popular demand. "Roman Scandals" is a pageant of luscious splendour, with enchanting scenes of slave marts seething with lovely beauties, and sineous dancers whirling in imperial dancing halls. Eddie Cantor has received a splendid ovation for this his most boisterous and hilarious comedy, and "Roman Scandals" with its dances, music, 300 lovely Goldwyn girls and entirely new song hits, is undoubtedly the greatest hit of the year. On Sunday the 31st instant there will be at the Wellington a special Morning show at 10 a.m. only for ladies and children. We recommend to all not to miss this Eddie Cantor picture "Roman Scandals" during this last and now positively the final week.

Scene from "The INVISIBLE MAN" UNIVERSAL PRODUCTION

CHANDIDAS CONTINUES SECOND WEEK

At Minerva

Chandidas, A New Theatres Ltd's Production that is being continued in its second week at Minerva Talkies drew packed houses during last week.

New theatres Ltd. Calcutta have very cleverly presented this Hindi Talkie unfolding to the minutest details the working of human hearts. This story is woven around Chandidas, the temple priest and Rami a girl from "low" class of society. Cupid plays his game which the Orthodox Sanatanists cannot tolerate. They threaten Chandidas with social boycott—their hardest weapon. Gopinath, the lustful Zamindar of the town has a passionate eye on Rami and kidnaps her. Being refused by Rami Gopinath avenges his insult by setting Rami's brother's hut on fire. Chandidas rescues Rami Love stands above all and Chandidas walks away with Rami beyond the bonds of convention caste and society.

Every part is very skilfully played by the well selected cast—especially Umashshi Devi, Saigal, Pahari Sanyal and Nawab who play the roles of Rami, Chandidas, Baiju and Gopinath respectively need special mention. Nitin Bose the Director of this picture deserves praise for prducing such a beautiful picture. The background music adds to the charms of the picture. Musical hits by Saigal, Umashshi Devi and Pahari Sanyal are enchanting.

From this week a 3 reeler comedy, "Dulari Bibi" produced by New Theatres Ltd. Calcutta will be shown with Chandidas.

"I AM SUZANNE"

At The Roxy

Jese L. Lasky, whose name has always been associated with new and different ideas in motion pictures, presents his latest production under the Fox banner, "I Am Suzanne!" at the Roxy Theatre to-day.

Lilian Harvey that diminutive, continental star who met with wide public acclaim in her previous American pictures, "My Weakness" and "My Lips Betray", has the leading feminine role. Advance reports on this production indicate that she will be taken to the heart of the public with even greater sureness.

Lasky's attempt at the unique in this production is evidenced by the background of the film, which is composed of Parisian revues the novel settings of a puppet show. The puppet show with Podrecca's Piccoli Marionettes engaged for a major part in the production. is the first of it's kind to be employed in pictures.

The story concerns itself with the love of a young stage star and a young man who represents a family of puppeteers. The star leaves the stage to join the puppet show and brings success and happiness to the family of puppeteers. But instead of directing his love and praise upon her, the young man devotes all of his time on her puppet, infuriated because of his thoughtlessness, the girl returns to the stage. The manager of the show pleads with the young man to profess his love for the star in order to make her regain her lost spirit. He does so, and inspires her to give a performance that brings happiness and an understanding love.

The romance of Lilian Harvey and Gene Raymond, who plays opposite her, has been compared

(Continued on page 17.)

Studio executives and cinema proprietors are requested to instruct their advertising or publicity agents to note the day and time for publicity on this page. This is essential to avoid confusion and ensure regularity.

PLEASE NOTE: All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before FRIDAY NOON.

All photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Editor before WEDNESDAY NOON.

All unauthorized communications and photographs will not be accepted.

Bing Crosby and Marion Davies in a scene from "Going Hollywood"

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud 15 1990
Muslim—Zilhez 15 1352
Parsi—Meher 26 1303
Sunrise—6h 34m
Sunset—6h 52m
Hightide—12-18
Lowtide—6-06, 18-14
Easter Eve: Public holiday
Banks closed
Bombay Division Education Week, 4th session, King George English School, Dadar, 8-30 a.m
S S "Mooltan" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

KAVARANA—Pallonji Cawasji Kavarana, brother of Rustomji N. Kavarana and father of Nadirsha, Jehangirji, Cawasji died yesterday evening. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. at his residence, Colaba.

Good News for Easter!

The Management of

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent.

Wishes all its patrons a very HAPPY EASTER and takes pleasure in announcing the following reduction in prices effective from to-day, Saturday the 31st March until further notice

BALCONY	Rs.	2-4
STALLS	Rs.	1-2
SECOND CLASS	As.	9
THIRD CLASS	As.	4
BOX SEATS	Rs.	3-6

(Inclusive of Entertainment Tax)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Going Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Beau Hunks". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Pandurang Kulkarni in Indian programme. 11-30 a.m. European programme. 1 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Time Signal. Music from Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Stories in Hindi. 7 p.m. Interval. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 8 p.m. News and weather bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Bai Sunderabai in Indian music. Close down 11 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Recital of gramophone records.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting.
9 p.m. Bernard Crook Quintet.
10 p.m. 'Tea Mixture' variety programme.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin
11 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The N Y K steamer "Toyama Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 1st April.

SPECIAL FOR EASTER!

The REGAL

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Marion DAVIES

Going Hollywood

Bing CROSBY

She fell in love with a crooner—and followed him to Hollywood! What a lucky combination—magnificent Marion, and Bing as her beau! The newest in musical spectacles!

Fifi D'ORSAY
Stuart ERWIN
Ned SPARKS
Patsy KELLY

A Cosmopolitan Production
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.
Directed by RAOUL WALSH

Book Now. Phone 22323.

EASTER ATTRACTION!

The CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

Women of Flesh Become Wax in His Hands... Women of Wax Become Flesh!

The Picture That Has The World Aghast!

THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM

ALL IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR

Another daringly different Warner Bros.' hit, with—

LIONEL ATWILL • FAY WRAY

Book Now & Avoid The Rush.

A. I. RLY. PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION

First Session In Bombay On April 7

The Secretary of the Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, writes:—

The first session of the All-India Railway Passengers' Associations and Allied Institutions will be held on Saturday the 7th April next in the hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

The Conference has been organised by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, and the Members of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be constituted as the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Names of several Delegates from several places have been already received, and those Associations who have so far not sent the names of their Delegates are requested to do so as early as possible. No fees will be charged for being Delegates to this Conference. Those desirous of joining this Conference as visitors are requested to obtain a visitor's pass from the Honorary Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay."

CALENDAR REFORM

Of the 200-odd projects submitted to the special committee of the League of Nations appointed to study ways and means of reforming the Gregorian calendar, all but two were almost immediately thrown into the waste-paper basket, but it is interesting to note that these two agree on some points, according to Prof. Charles Bieler, D.D., emeritus professor of Christian ethics, United Theological College, Montreal.

The first system suggests a year of 13 months each with four weeks. The first day of each month would always be Sunday and each would have 24 working days. This regularity gave the project a certain popularity several years ago, especially in the United States, but it has been almost abandoned now because, with this year of 13 months, division into semesters and trimesters would be impossible. It would also impose additional tasks on those who close their accounts at the end of each month, and the payment of interest would be more difficult and complicated.

NEW SYSTEM FAVORED.

The second system, which is most favoured now, is a year of 364 days having two semesters of 192 days, or 26 weeks; four trimesters of 91 days, or 13 weeks. It would be divided into 12 months, the first month of each trimester would have 31 days, begin with a Sunday, and always have five Sunday. The second month would have 30 days and always begin on Wednesday, while the third month would also have 30 days and always begin on Friday. Each of the two latter months would have four Sundays and all three would have 26 working days.

The "Sportsman"

"The Sportsman" is weekly journal devoted to games and athletics and published on Friday's in Madras from Debi Press. There is a dearth of journals dealing with sports in India, and judging from the first two issues a good beginning has been made by the "Sportsman" to ensure its success in the future. A couple of articles are written in lighter vein which should interest readers. Its price is annas two. We wish the venture a success.

Jain Youths' Demand

A public meeting called by the Digamber Jain Yuvak Mandal on Wednesday evening at Hira Baug, Bombay, reiterated their demand for declaring "Chaitra Sudh" 13th the birthday of Mahivir as a public holiday.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The fifth fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road, top floor.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar will deliver a lecture on 'The Individuality of Woman.'

Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will preside.

FOUND LYING DEAD IN HIS ROOM

Inquest on the dead body of Sitaram Somji Tawde, who was found lying dead in his room at No. 17 of the Boiwadi Police Lines, with abrasions on the forehead and face, on Friday morning, has been fixed for Saturday.

The cause of death remains a mystery. The deceased was quite hale and hearty. The body was removed to the morgue on Friday morning.

Mr. C. Lindberg dined at Government House.

Temple Entry Bill Quite Opportune

It Solidifies Hindu Society Without Affecting Interests Of Other Communities, Say Depressed Classes Mission Society

The Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India in the course of a statement of their views to the Bombay Government on the Temple Entry Bill observes as follows:—

At the very outset my Society desires to express its solid support to the enactment of the proposed Bill which has been a matter of desideratum for the past generations. Taking the stock of the social, political, and economical situation of the present Hindu Society, my Society cannot help urging the Indian Legislature to pass the proposed Bill 'in toto,' as it aims at removing the greatest obstacles, viz., untouchability, in the way of the so-called Depressed Classees in regard to their temporal and spiritual progress.

SOCIETY DISRUPTED

It is untouchability which has been observed both in theory and practice in all its several hideous forms at all times, and which keeps a pretty large portion of the Hindu Society from the rest of it. It has not only disrupted the Hindu Society socially, but also economically. When the social and economic factors operate in co-operation to suppress one part of the society as against another, that society can never hope to be up in line with the pace of the present times.

SUPERIORITY COMPLEX

My Society desires to express emphatically that the problem of untouchability is more or less social and economic rather than religious. Untouchability is an outcome of struggle for social and economic strength in the Hindu Social fabric. It is evident that the struggling people disassociated from one another have to dwell under great economic stress. Those in power kept the weak and the helpless under control and sway for their own economic benefits, with the result that as time went on, the superiority complex developed into the baneful custom of expelling from the pale of society those who were suppressed and later on denominated as untouchables in the extant religious text books. The real original genesis of exclusion was thus substituted by another form of genesis, namely, untouchability, and prescribed as such, in religious rituals.

"HIDEOUS CUSTOM"

To the critics of the present Bill who hold that by abolishing untouchability, the legislature is interfering in religious matters, my Society replies that untouchability is not the issue of religion at all; and if they persist in maintaining their ground, my Society desires to express its opinion that the Hindu religion, which in its ancient vedic form has been looked upon by the intelligentia as one of the best forms of religion for the spiritual salvation of mankind, cannot be imagined to have given birth to such a hideous custom as that of untouchability!

NO PART OF HINDUISM

It is in connection with this point that the late Lokamanya Tilak, the late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and Dr. Annie Besant emphatically expressed their opinion that untouchability was no part of the Hindu religion at all. This view has been heartily endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviyaji who have achieved some appreciable success in their endeavours to wipe out the blot of untouchability from the Hindu religion.

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ISSUE

In brief, untouchability is an issue of purely social and economic factors which operate in combination to keep the Depressed Classes off from the other classes of the Hindu Society on occasions of social functions and economic activities. My Society holds an opinion that by ensuing a legal enactment, whereby mutual mingling of the Depressed Classes and other touchable communities would be possible, the existing social barriers between them will speedily disappear, and the Depressed Classes will take courage in their hands to enter the fields of economic activities which are the surest means of achieving the desired social status, and temporal power, which they have been unjustly deprived of. When the Depressed Classes attain to such a position, there will not remain a shred of communal distinction between one class and another of the Hindu Society; and when the Hindu Society attains to such a state of social solidarity, it will be strong enough to face any kind of opposition that may come from any quarter.

BILL OPPORTUNE

Thus the Bill is opportune in the best interests of the Hindu Society as a whole. It aims at solidifying the Hindu Society socially, economically, and politically too. It does not affect the interests of any community either inside or outside the fold of the Hindu Society. Above all, it is a piece of legislation which is more humane and moral in character than either religious or political. My Society, therefore, supports the enactment of the proposed Bill at the earliest possible opportunity.

Battle Over Geneva Representation

(Continued from Page 1).

question of the nomination of the employers delegation, in view of the fact that the rivalry between Mr. Walchand Hirachand's organisation and Mr. Mody's organisation has led to a section of the Federation claiming that the right of nominating employers representatives should rest with the Federation.

WHITE PAPER

The White Paper scheme is another contentious subject on which, the Federation is expected to express itself strongly but without committing itself on Council entry.

BOMBAY TRADE DIVERSION.

Of particular interest to Bombay is the question of the competition of Kathiawar Ports. The Statutory Railway Board and the working of Railways in general, protection for various industries and of Trade Marks, reduction of Postal and Telegraph rates, a more general land revenue policy, economic survey, gold exports, Trade Agreements, the reconstitution of the Tariff Board, Association for the promotion of the export of agricultural products are among other matters awaiting the attention of the Federation.

The session on the whole promises to be a heavy one but if the Federation wished to influence either the Government or the Assembly with regard to the Finance Bill proposals, the session is a week too late, inasmuch as the Bill has already been passed and assented to by the Governor-General.—A.P.

INDIAN CHAMBERS FEDERATION

Executive Committee Discusses Agenda

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry met to-day and had a long discussion on several questions connected with the agenda for the session which opens to-morrow.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, President of the Federation, was in the chair and among others present were Messrs. Kasthurbhai Lallubhai, Vice-President, Walchand Hirachand, Lala Shiram, G D Birla, C B Mehta, D P Kaitan, Padamat Singhania, A I Ojha, A D Shroff, Chimanlal Girdwarilal, B Das, Sardar Sodhbans and Mr. Mulherkar (Secretary).—A.P.

BIRLA HOUSE PARLEYS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

There was an informal meeting this morning at the Birla House at which Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asafali and few others had a discussion about the holding of a Conference for chalking out the Congress programme.

Nothing definite has yet been decided and the conversations, it is learnt, will be resumed to-morrow morning at Dr. Ansari's place when Doctor B. C. Roy and leaders from Bombay and Madras will participate.—United Press.

MRS. GANGABEN PATEL

To Leave Hospital To-day

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, who was released after a term of imprisonment the other day and who has been confined to the hospital will leave the hospital to-day, her condition being considered to be satisfactory.

BOMBAY'S NEW M. COMS.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of M.Com. held in March last:—

Mr. M. R. Dhekney; 2 Mr. H. G. Gutt; 4 Mr. B. G Mehta.

SANATANIST MEETING

A public meeting of the Varnashrami Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Akola (Santa Cruz) when speakers will address the meeting on "The present irreligious movement and the Sanatanists' Duty."

URDU POETS IN SESSION IN TOWN HALL

URDU, COMMON HERITAGE OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Town Hall a gathering of the Urdu poets was held there, on Friday night.

The scheduled time of the "Moshaira" was 10 p.m., but owing to unavoidable delay it could not be held before 10-45 p.m. The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Quran. Mr. M. M. Kiledar then opened the Moshaira with a discourse on the Urdu language dealing with its past history and its future potentialities. He said that Gujarat was the actual birth-place of the Urdu language and appealed to the people of Gujarat to adopt it as their language. He laid stress on the growing importance of the Urdu language and in this connection he paid a glowing tribute to the stupendous efforts made by the inhabitants of Northern India in spreading it. He also referred appreciatively to the services rendered by the "Bazm-e-Khayal" towards popularising the Urdu language in the Bombay Presidency. He ridiculed the idea that Urdu was the exclusive property of the Mussalmans and laid stress on the fact that it was the common heritage of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. He concluded by making an earnest appeal to the Hindus and the Mussalmans to do their best towards making Urdu the "lingua franca" of India.

Seth Abdur Razzaq Bawla then read his short address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He welcomed the guests of the night who were renowned poets of India and held out a hope that this annual gathering of the Urdu Poets' Conference would be a great success.

Mr. Badrul Hasan Jalali, editor of the "Nadim," then formally proposed the name of Saiyed Shah Ali "Ahsan" of the Muslim University to the chair and in doing so he referred to his services to the Urdu language. His lengthy speech which was full of interesting anecdotes, was greatly appreciated. Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Arzu, editor of the "Hilal" seconded the motion and Seth Muhamanad Zakaria Manier supported the same. The President-elect then took his seat amidst cheers. He then delivered his learned address dealing with the literary history of the Urdu language and made a few suggestions for the further improvement of the language, making a special appeal to the Hindus to take part is its development. "Inter alia" he also referred to the influence of the Urdu and Persian languages on Marathi and Gujarati. In conclusion he appreciatively referred to the old Urdu papers, presses and theatrical companies of Bombay in popularising the Urdu language in this Presidency.

Among the poets from upcountry, the following were present:—Ahmaq, Sakha, Wafa, Natiq, Bismil, Nuh, Nudrat, Jigar Biswani, Ghani, Abid and others.

The interesting function came to an end at 2 a.m.

The B. E. S. T. Company provided facilities for carrying the visitors to their respective localities.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M., Sunday Morning Show 10 A. M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934

TASKS AHEAD

The Congress leader's conference that is now being held at Delhi is a much-belated meeting. Such a conference has been due for months past owing to the fizzling out of the programme of individual civil disobedience, for various reasons, almost immediately after it was inaugurated. Some attempts were made then to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the question of a substitute for individual disobedience. But when Government were so foolish as to declare their intention of banning the meeting, it was necessary to call an informal but representative conference of Congress leaders immediately after to review the whole situation. But nothing of the kind was done, one or two small meetings that were held being too unrepresentative to give a lead to the country with any prospect of response to it. It is to be hoped that the present conference, the result of Dr. Ansari's initiative and persistent efforts, will do something towards helping to end the deadlock in Congress affairs.

Abandon C. D.

The first question before the conference is with regard to the programme of individual civil disobedience or rather with regard to the absence of any such programme. Few can deny the fact that for the time being at any rate individual civil disobedience is a spent force and that there is little prospect of its being made effective in the immediate future. Many Congress leaders have felt it necessary for various reasons to abandon civil disobedience in favour of some constructive work like khaddar, or prohibition or removal of untouchability or relief to Bihar. Commonsense, if nothing more, demands that the fact before every one's eyes must be formally acknowledged and that the Congress must formally suspend individual civil disobedience without any further delay. It is bad tactics to allow a handful of men who choose to offer resistance to implicate the entire Congress organisation all over the country.

Not Expedient

Assuming that the Delhi Conference will decide to recommend the calling off of individual civil disobedience, the next question before it is to devise an effective alternative programme, including, of course, the popular constructive activities that have always been associated with the Congress. We believe it is quite possible for the experienced leaders at Delhi to devise such a programme, with special reference to communal unity which is easily the most urgent need of the country. It is reported that the Delhi conference may soon be followed by an All-Parties Conference. The latter will be quite useless and will not deserve its name if it does not tackle the communal problem. So far as organised constructive work by Congressmen is concerned, it cannot be done under the auspices of the Congress organisation so long as the latter remains an unlawful body. The question of Council entry will inevitably come before the Delhi conference in one form or another. It is well-known that on this question Congressmen are sharply divided, the majority at present being decidedly against entry. Moreover, very few Congressmen are keen on entering the present Councils and the new ones are yet to come. In these circumstances it is hardly expedient to add to the existing divisions among Congressmen by bringing in the controversy about the Councils. Once we know what sort of Councils we are to get, it will then be time to consider how they can best be dealt with to further Congress plans. For the present the first concern of all Congressmen is to compel Government to devise the right type of Councils. There can be no such compulsion if even Congressmen join the Liberals in saying: "We shall use the Councils for all they are worth, whatever they are".

A University "Detente" II

The Technology proposals came up for the final approval and sanction during the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. McKenzie. The Syndicate put forward certain proposals, which the Senate carefully amended. The amended proposition passed by the Senate required that the Syndicate should, while making the appointment to the post of the new Professorship, give preference to an Indian of the required qualifications, if available. From the moment, however, that the Senate had created the Department and sanctioned the provisional estimates, including the salaries of the staff for the department, the Syndicate seemed to have adopted the set policy of thwarting and flouting the Senate. Mr. McKenzie, as Vice-Chancellor, was very meticulous in asking for previous notice of any propositions or amendments, from certain Fellows, but in this instance, at the very next meeting of the Syndicate after the Senate had passed the abovementioned resolution, he admitted a proposal, without any previous notice, to raise the maximum of the salary offered to the future Professor, from Rs. 800 to 1,000 as provided for in the estimates passed by the Senate to Rs. 1,500. The Senate may justly claim to have passed the entire scheme, in all its parts, on the faith of those figures. The change was thus a clear case of breach of faith. When the post came to be advertised, however, the advertisement omitted any mention of preference being shown to Indians, or of the higher salary that might possibly have attracted an Indian of suitable qualifications, or even of the duties of the new Professor in organising and, as it were creating, a new Department fraught with such immense possibilities of good to the whole country! When these glaring omissions were pointed out to Mr. McKenzie he was indignant that any body should dare to regard these omissions as indicative of a conspiracy to keep out deserving and qualified Indians! The advertisement, however, went through as it was drafted, but a belated attempt was made to correct its possible misapprehension by a press communique, but it may fairly be doubted if the persons interested in the new appointment really came to know of it.

The next scene opens with the Selection Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as ex-officio president, Dr. Wheeler, Sir M. Vishwesvaraya, Sir C. V. Raman and Dr. Nazir Ahmed. That Committee unanimously recommended names, in which the present incumbent had 'no' place; and which categorically affirmed that "no candidate" the Committee had considered had the qualifications required by the Bombay University. The present incumbent of the post was included in this sweeping remark, but Mr. McKenzie has since explained it away by saying that when he said "no candidate" he meant no Indian candidate was qualified as required. This first and unanimous report of the Selection Committee was considered as defective in wording and recommendation, and so was referred to a Syndicate Committee, which recommended that the Report be referred back to the same Selection Committee for reconsideration. It was pointed out, at this stage in the Syndicate, that the course was unnecessary and inexpedient, as the Selection Committee in self-respect might either refuse to revise its decision or it might be divided on racial lines,—a wholly undesirable consummation. Besides, the Report could make sense if properly read; it must be so read as the Vice-Chancellor had himself signed it; and he at least must be presumed to know the law of the University enough not to sign documents which would be manifestly against it. Mr. McKenzie, however, overcame that argument by ruling the Report out of order, and declaring it "ultra vires" of the Committee, on the strength of the Syndicate Sub-Committee's advice on the same, and so facilitated its reference back, which led to the subsequent division of opinion on racial lines in Committee of Selection. In an official letter addressed to the Registrar to be sent to the Advocate-General, when that official was approached for advice on the second and divided report, the assertion was clearly made that though the original and unanimous Report of the Selection Committee had been ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor, or declared "ultra vires," the Advocate-General must be shown that report, as very possibly he might advise, in the face of that Report, that there was no need to consider the new and divided report. Mr. McKenzie now says that he never saw this statement, never properly read that document, but simply asked the Registrar to forward it to the Advocate-General. It is clear, however, from the Advocate-General's replies to the queries that he seems not even to have seen the original and unanimous Report of the Selection Committee. It is open to doubt, reading his replies, if he even saw the case presented in this letter from a Syndicate opposed to the majority view. His advice has, therefore, been given on insufficient material placed before him. The Vice-Chancellor could not have followed that course had he not believed that the first report was no longer in existence, having been ruled out of order and declared "ultra vires."

We are compelled to recall these facts at such length, because of the threats and suggestions for a reform of the Constitution of the University, as being necessitated from such developments. The Senate in three successive meetings took steps to vindicate its authority, and enforce its legal rights of the power of the purse vested by law in it. The Syndicate has now, under the Vice-Chancellorship of Mr. Chandavarkar, realised the wisdom of submitting to the Senate's undoubted authority in matters financial; and, incidentlly, assured a happy inauguration and brilliant future to the new Department. Threats to amend the Constitution of the University, in this particular behalf, and because of this episode, are as ill-considered as they are bound to make matters worse if persisted in. We trust, the Powers-that-be will lend no ear to such interested vapourings and we are confident Mr. Chandavarker, at least, will be no party to such a stabbing of the Senate in the back as an amendment of the Constitution on the lines indicated from some influential quarters would involve.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Company Directors Beware

(By N. H. P.)

The prosecution and conviction in England of Martin Coles Harman. Company promoter and director, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court by Mr. Justice Macnaghten and a jury, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, deserves more than a passing notice in India, where company management has come to stay. Harman was charged with fraud and the hearing lasted for seventeen days. In his summing up, the Judge observed that it was a case of grave importance, not only to the accused, but to the public. In view of the fact that the greater part of the trade and commerce of the country was carried out by public companies it was of the greatest importance that when such charges as those were made, they should be carefully and fully investigated. The charge was that the accused applied the funds of the company, not for the purposes and uses of the company, of which he was a director, but for uses and purposes of other companies in which he was directly interested, by purchasing shares of the latter companies at excessive prices. Harman was a director in more than one company and had conflicting interests. So far as the other companies were concerned, it was the duty of Harman to get the highest price possible for their shares. The Judge went on to observe: Every one knew that a Company could not buy its own shares or give money to any one to buy its shares. It had been suggested that a company could form a subsidiary and buy its shares. The court would regard any such transaction as a glaring attempt to evade the obligation of the law. Furthermore, observed his Lordship, a defence of being a dummy could not be accepted: men who accepted the position of director had no right to be a dummy. The Judge hoped that the conviction and heavy sentence passed on Harman would be a warning to others placed in a similar position. (The Jury were exempted from further service for a period of fifteen years).

Important To Money-lenders

A Full Bench of the Madras High Court has recently decided a case of importance to money-lenders, under the Indian Contract Act. The facts of the case

(Continued on page 8).

WHITHER INDIA?

Suspend Civil Disobedience And Call A National Convention

(BY DR. BHAGAVANDAS.)

With very great diffidence (because I have no ideas of my own, am, figuratively speaking, both "blind" and "lame", and rely on some antiquated books for my "blind man's stick" and "lame man's crutch"), I venture to put forward some suggestions for the consideration of all concerned, (A) as to the action that should be taken immediately, and (B) as to the principles and general policies that should be embodied in the Swaraj Constitution of India.

CALL NATIONAL CONVENTION

(A-1.) An All Parties Conference or National Convention—the latter is the better name—should be called with sufficiently long notice to allow of due preparation for discussing the principles of the economic and other policies to be embodied in the Swaraj Constitution. All the well-known parties interested, and now taking part directly or indirectly, in the political struggle of the country, should be invited to send accredited, carefully-selected, give-and-take-minded, and few, representatives to it. Its main object should be to lay down the broad principles and policies of a Constitution which would embody the greatest common measure of agreement between all parties, consistently with workability of the scheme. If radical and irreconcileable differences on essentials should, unfortunately appear, the each major group may draw up and decide on its own scheme.

SUSPEND C. D.

(A-2.) The Congress, having already suspended mass civil disobedience, should definitely recommend (obviously it cannot command and compel) abstention from individual civil disobedience also until such time as action begins to be taken to bring into operation the new Constitution (whatever it may ultimately turn out to be) which is contemplated by the British Government for India, or for two years from the date of the recommendation, whichever period be the shorter. No reference to the Government is necessary or desirable. It is not desirable, because the Government seems determined to ride the high horse and make it appear to the world (which, however, is not likely to be deceived any more than the hearts of the men in power themselves), that the Congress has been wiped out. It is not necessary, because, as the sacrifice and suffering and non-violence have been all wholly one-sided so the "truce" (?) in this unprecedented warfare, can be one-sided also, and effectively. Such a "truce" for two years or so, will enable the representatives of all the most prominent and distinctive views, to confer together soberly, seriously, dispassionately, and leisurely, for the good of the Indian people as a whole. There is no loss of honor and prestige in saying that the country has fought the very unequal fight for a longer time at one stretch than could have been well expected of it; and is tired and exhausted in resources for the time, and must recuperate. Also, it has to be remembered that the main object of the C. D. campaign was to fill the jails; but the Government has ceased to imprison any but the "officers". Hence also a change of method is needed on the part of the Congress corresponding with the change in the method of the Government. This change should take the form of "constructive" activities, along the lines of Mahatmaji's four points in improved ways, and along various others which have to be thought-out.

(A-3.) The work of conferring should be done "leisurely". "The more haste the less speed" is a very true saying. The spectacle is only too often witnessed, of persons coming very long distances, spending days on days in travel, getting tired of the business, for which they have come all the way, after a few hours of speeches, and suddenly remembering that they have more important business to attend to at their homes. The representatives should be "few", too; for, as other tabloids of concentrated experience and wisdom remind us, "Too many cooks spoil the broth" and "Too many nurses spoil the child". They should also be "give-and-take-minded," open to conviction and compromise, willing to argue in the scientific and not fanatic spirit with and accommodate each other, to see themselves with their own as well as others' eyes, for, otherwise, if they come holding briefs or committed to prejudgments, the consultations are obviously not likely to bear useful fruit.

CONSULT EXPERTS

(A-4.) Persons fully acquainted with the constitutions, and, if possible, at first hand, with the conditions, prevailing at present in the more important and typical countries of the modern world, should be particularly included among these representatives or be separately and specially invited to help in the work of the National Convention.

Russian Bolshevism, Italian Fascism and its copy German Nazism, English and American Capitalist Imperialism—these cover almost wholly the intellectual horizon of thinking and reading India. We do not hear much about France or Czecho-Slovakia for instance. Yet Czecho-Slovakia is reported to be very happy under the grandfatherly brooding of the eighty-year old Professor-President Masaryk, who still lives in the ascetically simple way in which he lived as Professor before he was burdened with his present office. It is a peasants' country, self-sufficient in food supply, with a large manufacturing industry too, as Indian users of lamps and lanterns and chimneys and now of shoes know to their cost; and it has no such incubus as a large National Debt; on the other hand, it has problems of different nationalities and cultures and minorities and also religion somewhat like India. France, too, is a country of peasant-proprietors, but with a highly developed system of industries also (some of them, unfortunately, very malignant, like Schneider-Creasot's huge arms factories). It is in the forefront of European civilisation and is also reported to be the country where general well-being is

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SOUND SUGGESTION.

We do not know if Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P., who left India by air-mail on Thursday after a propagandist tour of this country, represents any Conservative Members of Parliament beyond himself. But his first-hand knowledge of India, brief as it was, has convinced him of at least one big fact in India, that Congress leaders alone can deliver the goods. He accordingly suggests that Cabinet members should come down to India and after a study of the Indian question on the spot arrive at a settlement with the Congress. This is a sound suggestion but we are not sure that just at present it will impress the Cabinet Ministers, who perhaps believe that the Congress is nearly finished or isolated. However, their disillusionment will not be long delayed.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has made a good beginning by adopting a resolution to relieve the unemployed in the City. We hope it will not stop at a mere verbal resolution but will do everything possible to give prompt effect to it. The resolution asks for a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, to be spent on approved capital works like the construction of school buildings and clearing the slums. The sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is too small in comparison with the vast extent of unemployment in the City. But if the Corporation does its bit, it will be an example to the Government to recognise their own responsibility in the matter. The resolution also rightly recommends to Government to start a comprehensive Unemployment Benefit Scheme. The mill-owners, too, must realise their special responsibility in this case. It will be a grave menace to the peace and health of the city if tens of thousands of workmen are suffered to starve in the street without any organised attempt to avert the impending crisis.

BACK TO THE OLD SCHEME?

The report that the Government of India have decided to dissolve the present Assembly is very likely to be true. Federation is not yet in sight and it is no use extending the life of the present Assembly for an indefinite period. The Princes have not so far committed themselves to anything more than to the principle of Federation, the acceptance of the principle being made subject to a number of safeguards which are nowhere near being settled. It will, therefore, be some years before the Federation comes if it is to come at all in the near future. Meanwhile the new reforms may be inaugurated with provincial autonomy of a sort, Federation being for all practical purposes indefinitely postponed. This is exactly what the reactionaries in Britain much wished but the plan was stoutly opposed by the Liberals, who insisted upon simultaneous inauguration of the new reforms both at the Centre and in the provinces. However, the Liberals are not unaccustomed to reconcile themselves gracefully to what they consider to be inevitable.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

Several important constitutional questions cropped up in the Legislative Assembly during the discussion on the supplementary demand for loans to Indian States. The Assembly should not have been called upon to sanction loans to States whose policies it is not permitted to discuss. It is also anomalous that the Princes, who claim direct relations with the Crown, should come for loans to the Government of India which in future will not have any direct control of State affairs. The loans are not secure enough and the Assembly runs a financial risk in granting them. On the other hand, the Government seem eager to grant them loans because thereby they get more political control over the debtor States, and they can use it for their own purpose under the Federal scheme. The dice are being steadily loaded against the people of India as a preparation for the Federal scheme.

Press Views

For Humanity's Sake

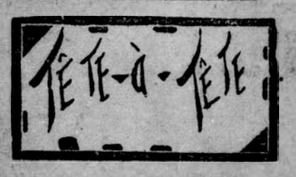
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has got a reply to his wire to the Viceroy. It is a matter of the profoundest regret that the latter has refused to intervene in the matter relating to the release of Khan Obidullah Khan, who is lying in a precarious condition in the Multan Jail. For the sake of humanity, if not for any other consideration, His Excellency could have, at least temporarily, released the dying leader. The plea that the matter is within the jurisdiction of the Frontier Government and as such is not a fit subject for intervention by the Viceroy, is most unconvincing. If a Provincial Government fail to realise properly the gravity of a situation, certainly the Central Government ought to step in and take appropriate action. Lord Willingdon and his advisers cannot say that there was no interference from the Central Government in the past in similar circumstances.—"A. B. Patrika."

A Miscarriage Of Justice

The Bombay High Court has upheld the conviction of the printer of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the revisional application filed against the sentence of nine months passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but reduced the sentence. Mr. K. R. Gandre, it may be remembered, was convicted for publishing what was said to be a message from Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who was convicted by a Masulipatam magistrate for civil disobedience. In the certified copy of the proceedings sent by the lower court, the alleged message was included. Mr. Justice Divatia, in his judgment, says that the statement was made "perhaps after conviction and before sentence." If rightly or wrongly, the statement formed part of the court proceedings, the accused had a complete defence. Even if the alleged message was given after conviction and before sentence, it must be taken to form part of the proceedings of the case and as such must be treated as privileged. The fact that the court thought that the accused reproduced the news in that belief should be another reason why the accused should have been acquitted, instead of the sentence being reduced. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there has been a miscarriage of justice.—"Hindustan Times."

Wanted United Front

It cannot be supposed at this stage that the modification of the communal award along lines suggested by nationalist India would make the White Paper scheme acceptable to the country. But it may at least lead certain sections of public opinion to give the scheme their dispassionate consideration, and here is an opportunity for the Joint Parliamentary Committee to regain the confidence that His Majesty's Government have lost. It is necessary at the same time to tell our Mahomedan countrymen that our cause is not different from theirs and that our fight against the communal award is not a fight against them but a fight for justice and fair play and above all, for national solidarity to which the award is a menace.—"Advance."



Mr. H.M. Chowna says that unemployment in Bombay is due to the activities of the Communists and the Indian National Congress.

The ecurage of the accusation is intelligible. But it is also sheer ingratitude on the part of a man whom "the Communists and the Indian National Congress" keep so fully employed.

* * * *

Mr. Morgan of the Assembly European Group is reported to have explained the policy of giving trade advantages in India to England and in the pithy phrase "India for Britain and Britain for India."

We thank Mr. Morgan. Nothing could better describe the reality, namely, that India exists for Imperial Britain and Imperial Britain justifies itself through the India of to-day.

* * * *

On the authority of "a very reliable source," Mr. Anklesaria assured the Assembly that His Highness had cut his privy purse down to Rs. 527 per month. This must have been achieved by knocking off chauffeurs, cars, butlers, valets, dresses and kitchens etc.—or by transferring them to the State account.

Whatever it may be, Mr. Anklesaria has been a little too obviously officious.

* * * *

Einstein has been gazetted as having forfeited his German citizenship for "harming German interests by disloyal behaviour."

The two main instances of gravely disloyal behaviour are, of course: (1) his anti-German treachery in being born a Jew and (2) his traitorous preference of exile over concentration camps.

Herr Hitler ought to order the arrest and detention of Providence for creating Jews and other non-Aryans, as well as Liberal, Socialist and Communist, in short, anti-German Aryans.

Meanwhile Einstein must be feeling amused at being robbed of what he does not possess.

* * * *

"PROF. WIRT'S CHARGES AGAINST BRAIN TRUST.

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE APPROVES OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION."

These Americans! They ought to have ordered investigation into the Wirt Brain rather than the Brain Trust.

* * * *

A Delhi contemporary: "It is one of the tragedies of our national life that the poison of communalism is gradually permeating those departments where it can have no legitimate or logical place."

We wish our contemporary had given the names of the other departments.

* * * *

"Poets and novelists," says Professor Low, "have monopolised the right to describe their feelings when they are in love."

Lovers, of course, are much too silly to describe anything.

* * * *

According to two experts England would succeed in retaining the Ashes, should Jardine again captain the side and Larwood be fit to play.'

We agree. They would effectively help in raising the requisite amount of dust.

* * * *

The report of the Cricket Board of Control says that the Charity Cricket Match held in Bombay in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund is expected to yield the magnificent sum of Rs. 10,000.

To raise such an enormous amount from a match of only three days is a glorious success for which Bihar must offer deeply grateful thanks to the Presidency (Proper please) Cricket Association official. But for their energy, enthusiasm and zeal the Charity Match would have——flopped?

* * * *

She: "You never hear of young women cashiers running off with their employers' money."

He: "Not often, but when it does happen they take the employer, too."

Turkey Agrees To Arrest Insull

Parliament May Ratify Extradition Treaty To-day

But Samuel's Lawyers Protest Against U. S. Demand

WASHINGTON, March 30.

It is announced that the Turkish Government have agreed to the request of the United States Government to arrest Samuel Insull who is on board the "Maiotis" anchored on the Bosphorus under Turkish police supervision.

The State Department through the United States Ambassador Skinner asked the Turkish Government to arrest him and hold him for extradition.

The Turko-American Extradition Treaty which was signed but not yet ratified by the Turkish Assembly must be ratified before Insull can be extradicted.—Reuter's Special.

WILL TURKEY RATIFY TREATY?

ISTANBUL, March 30.

It is understood the Turkish Parliament may ratify the American Extradition Treaty to-morrow.

It is learned that Insull's legal advisers will protest to the Turkish Government against the United States demand for Insull's arrest, which is believed to have raised important questions of international law, notably whether a foreign ship lying in the Bosphorus which is a part of the straits is in the Turkish territorial waters.—Reuter's Special.

"FOR DISLOYAL BEHAVIOUR"

Einstein Forfeits German Citizenship

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, March 29.

Prof. Einstein figures in the list of 35 names gazetted of those people who forfeit their German citizenship for "harming German interests by disloyal behaviour."

Their property is declared to be confiscated.

Prof. Einstein has already taken steps to renounce his German citizenship.

SUNK OFF IRISH WATERS

Two Italian Salvage Vessels Out T. Locate Steamers

LONDON, March 28

Two Italian salvage vessels "Artiglio" and "Artipione" arrived in the Irish waters with the object of locating a number of steamers sunk off the South Irish Coast, during the War, including "Lusitania" and recovering the valuable cargoes of copper.

The "Artiglio" is a famous boat which retrieved over millions worth of gold bar sovereigns from the liner "Egypt," sunk in the Bay of Biscay.—Reuter's Special.

WELLKNOWN BANKER DEAD

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, March 29.

The death has occurred Herr Otto Kahn the well-known banker.

He died suddenly of heart disease in his office at Kahn Loeb Company of which he was a member.

RATNAGIRI IN GRIP OF PLAGUE

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

The Government have sanctioned the construction of a new masonry bridge over the Beni Nala on the Pali Phonda road at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.850.

Mr. Gajananrao Ghanekar, a local Congress worker died of plague. The epidemic is showing no sign of improvement and the whole city has now been affected, fresh attacks being reported daily.—A.P.

TO RESCUE MAROONED RUSSIANS

NOME, (Alaska), March 30.

A Soviet plane carrying Professor George Yushavoff took off to-day for Cape van Karen to rescue the Russians who have been marooned on an icepack in the Arctic since the sinking of Icebreaker "Chelyuskin" six weeks ago.—Reuter's Special.

LORD NOVAR DEAD

LONDON, March 30.

The death has occurred of Lord Novar.—Reuter's Special.

(Ronald Craufurd Fergusson was created First Viscount in 1920. He was Secretary for Scotland since 1922. He was also Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Australia (1914-20)).

ANGLO-JAP. TRADE TALKS

London Conference Labours Have Not Been In Vain Says Okada

LONDON, March 30.

Before leaving for Japan from the Victoria Station this morning with the Japanese Cotton Delegation, Mr. Okada, in an interview with "Reuter," said that both the sides endeavoured to do the utmost to arrive at a workable solution, but unfortunately did not find it possible to find a common basis for an agreement this time. Yet, he thought, their labours had By constant, frank and dispas- not been in vain.

By constant, frank and dispassionate exchange of views, both of them have been able to understand each other's position and standpoint better and to secure a very friendly contact which would be a lasting effect. The problem is difficult and requires a good deal of labour and patience and only by constant talk and contact that it would be possible to find out the means for an adjustment. —Reuter.

WIDOWS AID SOCIETY FOR JUMBUSAR

BROACH, March 30.

In a small town of this district, named Jumbusar, an association has been formed for the aid of the widows.

Its aim is to impart education to the widows, to train them in subsidiary industries and to remove the barrier of marriage by advocating remarriage.

Mr. Shivashankar Bhatt is the President of the Association and Dr. Jagmohan Mangaldas is its Secretary.—United Press.

IDAR'S QUOTA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

IDAR, March 30.

Due to the efforts of Mrs. Bhari, wife of Dewan Saheb and other women of Idar a sum of Rs. 1,342 has been collected and sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bihar Relief Fund.—United Press.

'EARTHQUAKE RELIEF' SUSPENDED

SITAMARHI, March 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes in the "Earthquake Relief:"—

"We started publishing the "Earthquake Relief" to keep our donors and workers informed about the distress and the steps taken to relieve it. As we have passed the stage of immediate relief and as it is hoped that the press will broadcast the news regarding relief measures, we have decided to suspend publication of the bulletin to save the cost and relieve the workers engaged in it and make them available for other works."—A.P.

INSULL IN ISTAMBUL

U. S. Representatives Request Turkish Govt. To Arrest Him

(Special Cable).

ISTANBUL, March 29.

The "Maiotis" with Samuel Insull aboard, anchored in the Bosphorous under Turkish police supervision.

It is understood that the Turkish Government has been requested by the United States representatives to arrest Insull.

The "Maiotis" will not be allowed to leave until the Government has reached a decision on the point.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Arsenal Beat Derby Country In First Division

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Derby County 0; Leeds 2, Everton 2; Liverpool 2, Huddersfield 2; Newcastle 1, Middlesbrough 1; Portsmouth 0, Chelsea 2; Sunderland 3, Blackburn 0; Tottenham 0, Stoke 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 4, Southampton 2; Bolton 1, Nottingham Forest 1; Burnley 1, Bradford 0; Fulham 0, Bradford City 1; Grimsby 2, Brentford 2; Lincoln 1, Swansea 0; Manchester United 0, West Ham 1; Millwall 0, Plymouth 0; Notts County 2, Bury 1; Oldham 3, Preston 1; Port Vale 3, Hull 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 3, Watford 2; Brighton 1, Luton 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Exeter 1; Cardic 1, Southend 1; Charlton 0, Reading 0; Clapton Orient 4, Torquay 1; Crystal Palace 3, Gillingham 2; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Bristol City 0; Swindon 1, Northampton 1; Newport 0, Norwich 0.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern Section).

Carlisle 6, Gateshead 0; Chesterfield 2, Southport 1; Crewe 3, Chester 5; Doncaster 3, Halifax 0; Hartlepools 1, Tranmere 1; Mansfield 1, Barnsley 5; Rochdale 1, Wrexham 2; Stockport 4, Barrow 1; Walsall 3, Rotherham 1; York 2, New Brighton 1.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

SCHWARTZ DEAD.

(Special Cable)

COLMAR, March 30.

The only man to wear the French military decoration while serving the German army in the Great War died to-day. He was Schwartz, who served five years in the Foreign Legion, winning several medals for heroic conduct in Madagascar and Tonkin. Just before the War he crossed the frontier while on leave to see his parents. The Germans arrested him and forced him to serve against the French. His Company Commander obtained the Emperor's permission for Schwartz to wear French decorations, while he was stationed facing the Foreign Legion on the Western Front.

ANTI-FASCIST PLOT?

ROME, March 30.

An alleged anti-Fascist organisation has been revealed by the arrest of 15 persons. The police stopped a car on the Swiss frontier driven by two Jews and found a vast supply of anti-Fascist literature. One Jew escaped shouting: "Vile Italian dogs." Fifteen arrests have followed.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ROYAL ROMANCE

STOCKHOLM, March 30

The third royal romance between the prince and a commoner is rumoured to be pending but Court circles refuse to confirm or deny. It is believed that Prince Bertil, the third son of the Crown Prince, intends to marry Christina, daughter of Captain Brambeck, a well-known Stockholm motorist.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

British Cabinet Busy With Question Of Guarantees Of Execution

RUGBY, March 30.

The Disarmament question is still engaging the close attention of the British Government and was before yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet and latter before the meeting of its Disarmament Committee.

It is understood that special attention at present is being given to the subject of guarantees of execution of any disarmament convention that will be ultimately reached, and it is assumed that this subject is also being discussed in Paris where the British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell has been instructed to make certain further verbal enquiries of the French Government on matters arising out of their present Note. Prominence is also given at present at this question of guarantees, in view of the fact that the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference at its last meeting appointed Mr. Arthur Henderson as rapporteur to make soundings among Governments principally concerned as to their views on guarantees of execution.

GERMAN OBJECTIONS

The main problems before the Disarmament Conference, however, remain and the British Government is still exerting all its energies to secure approval to the proposals of its recent Memorandum.

The German Government have accepted it as the basis of discussion, but on three important matters dealing with air armaments, the number of effectives and their return to the League of Nations, they have raised objections.

It will be the duty of the Bureau to examine the views of all governments which have engaged in the recent exchange when they meet at Geneva on April 10, and in light of them and of Mr. Henderson's report to make a clean draft of the original British draft convention.

Thus it is hoped to clear grounds for further progress. It is expected that either Sir John Simon or Captain Anthony Eden will attend the Bureau meeting.—B.O.W.

ROYALTY SPENDS EASTER IN LONDON

RUGBY, March 29.

The King and Queen will spend Easter quietly in London. On Thursday next, they will leave for Windsor travelling by road and it is expected that the Court will remain there for about one month.—B.O.W.

ENGLAND WILL RETAIN ASHES

If Jardine Captains And Larwood Is Fit To Play!

COLOMBO, March 30.

Colombo has, of late, become a meeting place of the big men of Fleet Street.

Last week Mr Esmond Harmsworth, the Chairman of the "Daily Mail" group, was here. A couple of days back the travelling correspondent of the "London Daily Mail," and Mr Trevor Wignall, the famous sports writer of the "Daily Express," were here.

They have been sent here by their respective papers to accompany the Australian cricketers to England who would be in Colombo on April 4.

While in Ceylon and during their journey back they will be sending their impressions to their respective journals.

Interviewed Mr Clarke and Mr Wignall both said that England will succeed in retaining one Ashes should Jardine again captain the side, and Larwood be fit to play.—United Press.

ANOTHER YEAR FOR TARIFF BOARD

Gazette Of India Notifications

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Legislative Department:—The United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan) constituency has been called upon to elect on or before 30th April a member of the Council of State in the vacancy caused by the death of Raja Sir Motichand.

Finance Department:—Central Services (India Provident Fund) (Sterling Accounts) rules have been gazetted.

Commerce Department:—Mr. A B Hannay and Mr. J S Graham have been appointed members of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. J A Milligan and Mr. R W B Dunlop, resigned.

The appointment of the Tariff Board for a period of one year with effect from 1st April has been extended.

Majors M L Treston and A Chand become Lt. Colonels.—A.P.

U. S. TARIFF BILL PASSED

President Is Empowered To Open New Trade Agreements

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The House of Representatives passed the Tariff Bill empowering the President negotiate new trade agreements with foreign countries and raise or lower existing individual tariffs by a maximum of 50 per cent.

The House limited the period of powers to three years, which the administration has accepted.

The House has also unanimously agreed to Mr. Vinson's amendment laying down that the Bill does not give authority to cancel or reduce the foreign debts to America.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL HOUSING SCHEME

U. S. Congress To Take Early Action

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Plans for 400 million sterling national housing programme for the United States housing will be submitted by President Roosevelt in a few days.

It is hoped the Congress take early action upon the proposals so as to enable the programme to be started in May. The President has already approved the outline of the project, which is expected to provide a much-needed stimulus to capital goods and industry. Many authorities consider the revival of this industry essential to the general economic recovery. The project should also give employment to many of the three million people now receiving emergency employment from civil works administration which is due for demobilisation at the beginning of Summer.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST MARTIN INSULL

(Special Cable).

CHICAGO, March 29.

Martin Insull (brother of Samuel Insull) who was extradited from Canada has been arraigned in the criminal court on charges of embezzling 364.000 dollars from the Insull Utilities Companies.

JAPAN LOOKS TO MASTERY OF EAST

(Continued from page 1).

remotely suspected of being communist came into trouble at the hands of the police.

NANKING GOVERNMENT

Speaking about China M. Valyi said that the great Eastern country was still lacking in a strong Central Government. Even the so-called Central Government at Nanking controlled only four out of the 18 provinces of China. The people who were mostly poverty-stricken farmers were ground down by heavy taxation. They were exploited for the last so many years by the War Lords of China who on the pretext of preserving their country's freedom, made the people pay heavy taxes. At times they collected taxes in advance for the wars which might come after 90 years hence.

FARMERS' SOVIETS

In such a state of affairs communism naturally thrived and the movement found a larger number of supporters in China than it did in Japan. There were in several provinces of China what were known as Farmers' Soviets, but in reality they are a new type of the ancient Chinese Guilds. They were farmers' organisations based on common interest and intended to fight the exploitation of the War Lords.

MOTIVE FORCE

Comparing the people the two eastern nations M. Valyi said that intellectually the Chinese were superior to the Japanese, but they lacked in power of organisation and that strong moral character which the Japanese possessed. Whether it may be due to poverty or to any other cause, the motive force in the life of a Chinese was personal interest rather than patriotism, and to that extent the Chinese problem was a moral and a spiritual rather than a political problem.

MEN OF FEW WORDS

There was a common misunderstanding about the Japanese people which M. Valyi wanted to remove. The Japanese as a rule were men of words. They are generally accused of being mysterious, but he said there was no mystery about them. The simple fact was that they were not good at conversation and they would patiently listen to what others said without at times uttering one single word.

Prof. Wirt's Charges Against Brain Trust

House Rules Committee Approve Of Congressional Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The House Rules Committee approved of the congressional investigation of Prof. Wirt's charges.

The House must confirm the Committee's action.

An earlier Washington message stated:

A Communists' and Nazis' "Alice in Wonderland" is among the origins to which the members of Congress attribute the charges were made by Professor W. A. Wirt, a leading educationist against President Roosevelt's Brain Trust.

Speaker Rainey has decided that the charges are too silly for investigation by the Department of Justice and a resolution demanding Congressional investigation was referred to the House of Representatives Rules Committee which will decide action to-day.

Meanwhile, Professor Wirt has received a letter threatening him with death.

Compulsory Control Of Cotton

U. S. Senate Passes Bankhead Bill By 46 Votes To 39

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The Senate passed the Bankhead Bill for compulsory control of cotton.

The voting in the Senate on Bankhead Bill was 46 to 39. The measure now returns to the House of Representatives for action on the Senate's amendments, chief of which provides for a tax of 75 instead 50 per cent on the market value of staple cotton produced in excess of the stipulated ten million bale limit.

It will be recalled that the Bankhead Bill for the compulsory control of the output of cotton was passed by the House of Representatives by 251 votes to 114.

It limited production in the coming year to 10,000,000 bales, and also levied a tax of 50 per cent on the market value on staple cotton production, produced in excess of the quotas allocated to producers.

The Bill had been endorsed by President Roosevelt. Opponents of the Bill had largely objected to its compulsory principles.

BUCHAREST OUTRAGE

Liberal Party Leader Shot At By Unidentified Man

(Special Cable).

BUCHAREST, March 29.

A number of shots were fired by an unidentified man in the village of Cernica near Bucharest at several members of the Liberal party, including their leader M. Dinu Britinau who was returning from Bucharest arter electoral campaign in the country.

The shot hit M. Bratianus' car, but nobody was injured.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

PARIS, March 29.

The Franco-German commercial negotiations which were broken off in December 22 will be resumed in Berlin by the end of April —Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR MUZAFFARPUR

Collects Fund For Harijan Work 'En Route'

SITAMARHI, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left Chapra for Muzaffarpur by the Sonepuore-Haripore train. Crowds who had been standing on the platform hours before the arrival of the train greeted him at all stations.

Mahatma Gandhi utilised every possible occasion for collection of funds for the anti-untouchability campaign.

At Sonepur a huge crowd greeted Gandhiji who, in a short speech, observed that if they believed that untouchability was a sin they should subscribe to the fund. About Rs. 35 was subscribed, each one present giving a pice.—A.P.

ROOSEVELT ON HOLIDAY

NASSAU (Bahamas) Mar. 30

President Roosevelt arrived here in the yacht "Nourmahal" for a holiday. He regretted he was unable to see the press. He is spending the time fishing.—Reuter

STAVISKY SHOT HIMSELF

What Post-Mortem On His Body Reveals

(Special Cable).

PARIS, March 29.

The post-mortem on Stavisky showed that the only bullet wound was in the temple, that the bullet was fired at point blank rage. and that there is no trace of violence.

Experts are of opinion that Stavisky shot himself sitting down, leaning slightly backwards in the position of a man who expects to be shot through the window.

His body has been replaced in the coffin and will be interred in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise.

'ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

BHUJ, March 29.

A memorial has been received here by the Dewan of Cutch from the cultivators of Vithon in the Dhinodhar Jaghir.

Some people including women of Vithon were, the memorial says, taken to the Math of Pir Shree Riddhnathji when they were returning home in the evening with green fodder. Their male relatives appealed in vain to the Police who are alleged to have removed the green fodder raised by the people for their cattle and laid violent hands on nine persons who were subsequently removed to the dispensary at Nakhtrana for treatment.

The memorial calls on the Dewan Saheb to institute peremptory inquiries.—United Press.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The following have been appointed members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee:—Mr. V Ramanatha Ayyar, cotton specialist, Coimbatore, Mr. S S Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar (Bombay).

NOMINATIONS

The following have been nominated members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee:—Mr. Chunilal B Mehta to represent the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr. F D Odell, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Government of Burma; Sheth Sankarlal Bulabhai(?) to represent the Ahmedabad Millowners Association.—A.P.

Readers' Views

Gujrat Congress Socialists

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As some misunderstanding and confusion are likely to be created due to the wrong interpretation of the programme by the "Phul Chhab," a leading Gujerati weekly, it is necessary to explain in detail and examine the fundamentals lying behind this programme.

The object of the group is the establishment of a Socialist State where all power will be transferred to the hands of the producing masses.

The "Phul Chhab" states that judging by the programme the Congress-Socialist Party aims at the establishment of State Socialism and furthermore, it has tried to explain what State Socialism is and its existence in two Western countries—U.S.A. and Sweden.

Of course, the paper has correctly drawn a programme of State Socialism and its fundamental basis.

But there can be no comparison between State Socialism and the Socialism which the Socialist Group tries to establish.

In fact, judging from the scientific point of view there is no intrinsic or decisive difference between N.R.A., Hitlerism and Fascism. All these forces are but different links in the common chain of exploitation of one class by another. The N.R.A. is nothing, but a determined effort of the big American magnates to safeguard their own house against the effects of the crisis under which American banking was passing after 1929. Ultimately analysed it can be said that it is a process of blood transfusion by which the workers' fresh blood is injected and transferred into the stiffened arteries of the decaying capitalist system. It definitely does not try to cut at the root of the basis of exploitation taking its stand on the rights of private property and profits.

Scientific Socialism aims at something fundamentally different from this. The fundamental difference is that in which class the power will be vested? In the owning class or the dispossessed class? Socialism means that the power to run the industries will be vested in the State of workers and peasants and not in any State of different classes.

Nothing of this kind—the transference of real power in peasants and workers—is going to happen by Roosevelt's N.R.A., and, therefore, it is not Socialism. Never according to such programmes the workers and peasants are to get control of the means of production. Hitler has tried State-control in industries, but he is honest enough not to talk of workers and peasants as sharers in the administration of the State. Roosevelt's efforts of capitalist dictatorship are not clearly visualised, because some form of democracy has been maintained in America, while due to peculiar conditions created by intensive class consciousness amongst the workers in Central Europe, Hitler has thrown democracy overboard. Essentially, therefore, N.R.A., Hitlerism or Fascism are not forms of Socialism but an antithesis of it.

The objects and ideals of the Gujerat Socialist Group are clear, and it aims at the establishment of Socialist State, where power will be transferred in the hands of producing masses. It means that power will be in the hands of the 98 per cent. of the dispossessed people of India.

This is Marxism applied to India and, of course, it will take a different form suitable to Indian conditions, culture and circumstances. Perhaps, the methods may be different.

But the Group lays more stress on the immediate issue of national emancipation and resultant demands from the viewpoint of the masses. It means implementing the Lahore resolution of national independence with Socialism—the aspiration of the masses. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the masses the national liberation will be the precursor of social liberation. Perhaps, both the accomplishments may take at the same time.

The programme of the Group has, therefore, been formulated to achieve twin objects of independence and socialism and hence there should be no cause for misunderstanding or confusion as to its identity with State Socialism.

—Yours etc.,

KAMALASHANKER PANDYA.

Dohad, March 29.

The Burden Of Taxation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the passing of the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly the people of very humble means of this country will really shudder to find that their miseries and the hardships they are put to in exacting taxes from them are not coming to an end in the near future. It was expected at least that the second schedule to the Finance Bill relating to the income-tax on the income from Rs. 1,000 to below Rs. 2,000 would not be passed this time. But perhaps, the sufferings of the people in this respect for the last three years have not proved enough, and that they must reach their utmost limit.

It is not so much that one feels for the failure of the voice raised on behalf of the people wailing from the unbearable taxation by a few public-spirited Assembly members as one feels for the existence in the Assembly of some individuals who support taxation on one class of people on the ground that another class is equally burdened with a similar taxation. This means that even in the Assembly where the peoples' representatives are expected to be persons of high education and talents there are gentlemen who support the theory that because one person slaughters a cow there is no reason why another may not slaughter a calf.

This is really an irony of fate for India. The suffering mass of people have absolutely no remedy and they have got meekly to submit to any and every kind of taxation irrespective of their means. How the income-tax provisions of this Finance Act are enforced by the executive is an every day common experience. 99 per cent. of those engaged in petty businesses are so illiterate as not even able to sign their own names. And naturally what books of accounts can be expected from them? And when they cannot produce any books written, mind, in accordance with the proper book-keeping principles, they are held liable and made to pay a tax demanded by an officer merely on his (the officer's) own calculation irrespective of whether a man may or may not have earned even a half of the income or whether on the contrary he may have suffered a loss.

When this state of things is going to alter?—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR,

Byculla Bridge,
March 28.

South Indian Co-operative Hostel Society

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent had referred to certain incidents which occurred in the special meeting of the above Society held on 28th January last, over which I presided. I wanted to write earlier after getting certain information from the chairman of the Managing Committee, who has now been pleased to forward a copy of a resolution passed by a section of members, who stayed after I adjourned the meeting. The resolution charges me with indifference and irresponsibility in adjourning the meeting and expresses want of confidence in me and removes me from office.

Since there appears to be a large amount of misunderstanding I want to explain the circumstances under which the meeting had to be convened and adjourned. In referring to these matters I don't propose to touch on the subject-matter of the proposition before the meeting, as I have not been in the habit of influencing the discussions by offering my personal opinions either way, and I have tried my best all these years to remain scrupulously neutral on such matters when it was necessary for me to preside.

It has been made a grievance against me that I should not have called a meeting. Under the bye-laws it is obligatory for the President to call a meeting within a stipulated period. I have, therefore, done nothing more than comply with the specific provision in the bye-laws, which leaves no discretion. Some members will be surprised to know that I wanted to accommodate the Committee in the matter of the date of the meeting, but I was advised by the Registrar's office to have it held within the stipulated period.

The second grievance relates to my adjourning the meeting in an irresponsible manner and without warning. As there was hopeless confusion, I had to adjourn the meeting. In the course of nearly two hours, no actual business was transacted, but there

(Continued on next page).

Remember Bihar Needs Crores For Relief And Reconstruction

If You Have Not Yet Paid Your Quota, Do So At Once

Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

The total collections upto-date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,06,700.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below the remaining portion of the list of contributions received on Thursday:—

Mahadev Genba	1	0
Shiwa Rawjee	1	0
Ganpat Dhondoo	1	0
Vithal Bhiwa	1	0
Bhagojee Sakharam	1	0
Mahadev Dhondoo	1	0
Krishna Kashiram	1	0
Govind Ayalajee	1	0
Parbati Sabajee	1	0
Yesubai Sonoo	1	0
Sitaram Bapujee	1	0
Narottam Jethabhoy	2	0
In Loving Memory of My Daughter Saroj through Chhotubhai K. Desai	51	0
Ankleshwar Earthquake Relief Committee through Set Ramanlal Chhotalal Banker as below	173	0
The Ankleshwar Vishalad Panch	51	0
Harkisandas Jagjivandas Mody	25	0
Desai Hiralal Puljaram	25	0
Sheth Sakkarchand Laxmichand	10	0
Wannitlal Tribhovandas	10	0
Chhotalal Ghalabhai Gandhi	5	0
Dr. Khandkar Gajanan	5	0
Thaker Hiralal Tulsidas	5	0
Vakil Zaverilal Chimanlal	5	0
Ambalal Brijbhushandas	5	0
Mohanlal Lalubhai	5	0
Hiralal Ratanram	2	0
Thakorlal Fakirbhai	2	0
Bai Suraj Widow of Soni Hargovandas Devaram	2	0
Omkar Swadeshi stores Ramanlal Jamanadas	2	0
Muljibhai Kashibhai Patel	2	0
Head Master Acharya	2	0
Manilal Krishnaram	2	0
Ramchandra Motiram Upadhyaya	2	0
Harsukhlal A. Diwan	2	0
One Gentlemen	2	0
Soni Shivlal Ramdas	1	0
Babulal Atmaram Dave	1	0
Rs.	173	0
Porbander Dasha Shrimali Bania Caste through Laxmidas Vasanji as below	1,000	0
Sheth Hirachand Vasanji	101	0
Sheth Kalyanji Govindji Vora through Diwalibai	101	0
Sheth Jethabhai Dharamshi	51	0
Late Lakhmibai Widow of Ramji Samji through Dharibai	51	0
Sheth Manekchand Dharamshi	51	0
Bai Savkore Widow of Sha Dwarkadas Bhagwandas	50	0
Bai Premkouver Jethabhai Zaverchand	25	0
Sheth Girdhardas Naranji through Zinibai	25	0
Sheth Jevanraj Harakhchand	25	0
Sheth Parmanand Makanji	25	0
Sheth Chatrabhuj Devkaran	25	0
Sheth Jadavji Ladha	25	0
Sheth Ramji Megji Khadayata	25	0
Sheth Chhabildas Jivan Calicutwala	25	0
Sheth Keshavji Parshotam Bhansali	15	0
Mrs. Javerbai Janraj Harakhchand	15	0
Putribai widow of Chatrabhuj Devkaran	15	0
Sheth Chhotalal Trikamji Kalyanji	15	0
Late Sha Jadavji Tarachand	11	0
Bai Hemkuver Widow of Motichand Hirachand	10	0
Sha Harkisandas Khushal Shamji	10	0
Sha Pragji Naranji	10	0
Sha Parshotam Ratanji	10	0
In Sacred Memory of Gulab through Sha Abhechand Tarachand	10	0
Sheth Narotamd Nemidas	10	0
Sha Rikhabdas Ratanji	10	0
Sha Sunderji Jina	10	0
In Sacred Memory of Late Jekuverbai through Sha Dulabhdas Vasanji	10	0
Sheth Devchand Keshanji Bhansali	10	0
Late Jasodabai Gosalia Daughter of Parmanand Madanji	10	0
Sheth Harakhchand Velji through Lirabai	10	0
Bahen Jayakunver Daughter Sheth Kalyanji Govindji Vora	10	0
Sha Manmohandas Harakhchand	10	0
Vajkunverbai Widow of Sheth Harjivandas Nemidas	10	0
Sha Hirachand Nemidas	10	0
Late Gangabai Widow of Valabhji Bhimji	9	8
Bahen Manek Widow of Amratlal Manmohandas	5	0
Bai Ramkuver Widow of Tulsidas Tarachand	5	0
Mrs. Amratbai Sunderji Hirji	5	0
Charanyani Sumari Doshi	5	0
Sha Parbhudas Lalji	5	0
Mrs. Sankuver Parbhudas Lalji	5	0
Sha Dwarkadas Dharamshi Vora	5	0
Sha Premji Dharamshi Bhansali	5	0
Bai Dharibai Widow of Sheth Gordhandas Nanji	5	0
Sheth Janraj Jethabhai through Kalyanji	5	0
Bai Nandkuver Bhagwandas	5	0
Sha Tulsidas Parmanandl Diwan	5	0
Sha Gokaldas Chatrabhuj	5	0
Sha Jutha Kalyanji through Gordhandas	5	0
Bai Nanibai Mother of Sha Zaverchand Parmanand	5	0
Late Sheth Premji Amarchand through Keshanji Amarchand	5	0
Late Paravatibai through Sha Keshanji Amarchand	5	0
Ghevaria Harkisandas Pitamber	5	0
Sha Popatlal Ranji Cutchi	5	0
Sha Devidas Pitamber	5	0
Sha Manmohandas Kapurchand	5	0
Mrs. Harakhbai Manmohandas Kapurchand	5	0
Sha Keshavji Amarchand	5	0
Sha Govindji Dayal Parekh	5	0
Sha Hansraj Damji	5	0
Zimbai Dauther of Khushal Pragji	5	0
Sha Nagindas Gokaldas Mody	5	0
Bai Nandkor Widow of Manekchand Hansraj	5	0
Sha Valabhdas Jadavji	2	0
Late Sha Bhaichand Punja	2	0
Sha Premji Jadavji	2	0
Ben Nandkunver Daughter of Jadavji Tarachand	2	0
Sha Jivan Anandji	2	0
Sha Jamannadas Devidas	2	0
Bai Ladkunver Widow of Pranjivandas Dharamshi	2	0
Tenis boy of Menkoniki Club	0	8
Rs.	1,000	0
Allihussein Motor Driver Mazgaon Dock B. I. Co.		8
Collections from the Western India Mills staff, Bombay No. 12 as below:	171	8
Sympathisers	10	0
"	15	0
"	1	0
"	5	0
"	1	0
"	5	0
"	2	0
"	7	0
Mr S G Vengurlekar	2	0
Mr B B Shirke	1	0
Mr H L Parab	2	0
Mr A B Wichare	2	0
Mr Vishnoo Purshottam	1	0
Mr R Hariba Kamli	2	0
Mr G J Vakharia	2	0
Mr G G Udeshi	2	0
Mr P G Bhatt	1	0
Mr Bhimajee Narayan	1	0
Mr Rajaram Dinkar	2	0
Mr Anant Vishnoo	1	0
Mr D H Parab	1	0
Mr Y D Phadke	1	0
Mr B R Yadav	1	0
Mr Atmaram T Sawant	1	8
Mr R B Rawoot	1	8
Mr K Rao	1	8
Mr D R Sakhalkar	1	8
Mr K M Rahate	1	8
Mr D M Gawde	1	0
Mr Hargin Jagnath	1	0
Mr Mulari Bachha	2	0
Mr Mangaroo Dewnarayan	1	0
Mr Vishnoo Ramjee	2	0
Mr Hemraj Gajiadhar	1	0
Mr Ramchandra Ragho	1	0
Mr Rajitram Sabaram	1	0
Mr Kedarnath Jagaroop	2	0
Mr Rajaram Mahadev	3	0
Mr Laxuman Dhakoo	3	0
Mr Shirpat Ramjee	1	0
Mr Anajee Dadoo	1	0
Mr Babajee Bhikoo	1	0
Mr Yeshawant Narayan	1	0
Mr Vishnoo Harichandra	1	0
Mr Arjun Bhiwa	1	0
Mr Hanmantia Dhondoo	2	0
Mr Nama Genoo	2	0
Mr Bhagia Ragho	1	0
Mr Babulal Hasan	1	0
Mr Yedoo Hari	1	0
Mr Bhimajee Shivaram	1	0
Mr Sahadoo Sakharam	1	0
Mr Pandoo Dhondoo	5	0
Genba Bhikajee	2	0
Ganpat Bhima	2	0
Laxuman Mogajee	1	0
Shankar Satoo	1	0
Gopali Rajoo	5	0
Shivaram Dewjee	5	0
Saban Bhejan	5	0
Putlajee Balajee	1	0
Sakharam Kanojee	1	0
Dhondoo Babajee	1	0
A Rahiman Abdulla	1	0
Dhondoo Bhagojee	1	0
Bachoo Bakai	1	0
Vithal Babajee	1	0
Narayan Vithoo	1	0
Ganpat Hariba	1	0
Esahak Bhojan	1	0
Dawlat Dewjee	1	0
Kundlik Gunajee	1	0
Vishnoo Babajee	1	0
M Husen Abdulla	1	0
Rasulbax Darbari	1	0
Ambajee Govind	1	0
Ahamed Esahak	1	0
Dagadoo Balla	1	0
Dhondoo Baboo	1	0
Liyakat Niyajulla	1	0
Esule Alijan	1	0
Abdul Sanu Jaboo	1	0
Kondajee Sadoo	1	0
Rs.	171	8
Manekchand Jagjivan, through Himatlal	11	0
Premji Natha	2	8
Nanalal K Shroff	15	0
Collections made by the Earthquake Relief Committee of the Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan, through Syt. Vishwanath Dwivedi and Nandkishore Mishra (Third instalment) as below:	254	12
Ganeshnarayan Onkarmal	25	0
Ramrikhdas Parasram Puria	25	0
T Sumojoshi (Japanese Dentist)	5	0
Chunilal Parshottam	5	0
Khimji Mavji Patel	5	0
Gameshram Muchhal	5	0
Shrinath Chimanlal	5	0
Ghasiram Gopinath	5	0
Govindram Lachhiram	5	0
Purshottam Mishra	5	0
Vishwanath Rameshwar	5	0
Tribhuwandas Karsondas	5	0
Shah Malsi Dharamsi and Co.	5	0
Keshoji Khetsi and Co.	5	0
Badriprasad Ajodhyaprasad	5	0
N V Acharya	5	0
Nandkumar Ramdhan	5	0
Sital Panwalla	3	0

(Continued on next page)

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Stitch In Time..

Will Meningitis visit Bombay? This question is at present being much talked of in the City, especially in view of the spread of the disease in many cities in India.

If the epidemic visits, by chance, a crowded city like Bombay, it will be very hard to check its growth then. To be on the safe side, it would be better if every precaution is taken sufficiently in time by those in charge of the health of the City.

Perhaps, as a measure of retrenchment, it is understood, the Municipal authorities have recently reduced the number of scavengers, with the result that the streets are left in dirty condition. The Municipal authorities have, it seems, stopped long ago, washing the streets altogether at regular intervals. The horse-dung is never removed from certain main streets in crowded localities and is allowed to be powdered by the vehicular traffic. This powder in addition to dust, flies in the air and freely attacks the pedestrians. This is simply intolerable in a city like Bombay, and is certainly most injurious to public health.

By lowering the pressure of water supply, the Municipal authorities have added one more danger to the health of the city. At present, the water seldom reaches the flushing tanks and in many cases the flush system latrines are very dirty. If these things are not remedied in time, the coming of meningitis and even other epidemics, too, would be a certainty. Will the Municipal authorities wake up before it is too late?

Tramway Grievances

The plight of tramway passengers in Bombay during office hours is a painful sight. The cars come with full load of passengers, almost from the starting point, and the passengers waiting on the roads for minutes togcther, having evaded all kinds of vehicular traffic all the while to save themselves from being thrown down or killed, meet with the usual conductor's slogan "Come in the car behind" ("pichhe gadi men aao"). Even on bank holidays the matter does not at all improve.

But the most troublesome part of it is the route indicator on the cars. This is generally the complaint of those who live on the Parel (and Byculla) side. The board says "Extra," but does not state which route is meant, whether the Kalbadevi route or Girgaon. If some cars do contain the indicator the board is placed not in front—above the driver's head, but in the rear of the car, rendering it almost useless. Passengers do not happen to know of the route until the car passes them .The passengers do not want to know whether the cars are "extra," or "extraordinary," after the manner of company meetings, but clearly want to know the route—from a good distance.

A complaint about this was made in these columns several years ago under the caption "Mysterious Cars," but no heed has been yet paid to it. When conductor's attention is drawn to this fact they say they have not got sufficient number of boards to indicate route!

Then the figures 5 and 6 are so alike that it is difficult to make out which particular car it is until the cars come quite near. Passengers who are waiting on footpaths go up to the stopping places only to be disappointed many times. Cannot the figures be made of different sizes to enable passengers to distinguish one from the other?

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

(Ramkrishnaya v Venkata and others) briefly were as follows: A executed a mortgage bond for Rs. 6000 in favour of B. It stipulated for an interest of 12-3-16 per cent per annum. It provided for the payment of the principal and interest at the end of 1912. In default, "compound interest" at the "enhanced rate" of Re. 1-2-3 per cent per month, with annual rests, was provided for. The question was raised on behalf of the defendants, whether the rate of interest was penal. The subordinate judge held that the terms of the mortgage deed relating to interest amounted to penalty. He, therefore, allowed "simple interest" only at Re. 1-2-3 per cent per month. The plaintiff appealed. The matter came on before Venkatasubha Rao J. and Curgenven J. Their Lordships referred the following two questions to the Full Bench viz. (1) Is a stipulation for payment of compound interest at the original rate in no circumstances a penalty? (2) Where the stipulation is to pay compound interest at an enhanced rate, is it to be treated as consisting of two distinct and severable parts, namely, stipulation to pay compound interest at the same rate (this part not being penal), along with an addition or a further sum (this part being penal), and is the latter part only that can be relieved against?"

The Full Bench held in the circumstances of the case, that the stipulation to pay compound interest at an "increased rate" from the date of default, was penal; that it was in the Court's discretion to award as "compensation," either, compound interest or simple interest at a rate "not exceeding Re 1-2-3." The law does not prohibit a "primary contract" to pay compound interest at a particular rate; where the parties contemplate, at the time of the transaction, delays in payments and provide for compound interest "at the same rate," the stipulation does not amount to penalty; but where the rate is increased it would be regarded as a penalty.

Secunderabad Cantonment.

Lawyers in India will be pleased if the jurisdiction of British Indian Courts over the Secunderabad Cantonment is fully and finally defined and decided once for all. Secunderabad Cantonment is not in British India and its Court is situate beyond the limits of British India and has no authority therein. It is established by authority of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. It is, therefore, "established or continued by the Governor-General-in-Council" within the meaning of Section 2 (5) of the Civil Procedure Code and for the purposes of that Code is not a foreign court; but the definitions of that Code cannot be imported into other branches of law, and therefore, in the exercise of its insolvency jurisdiction. the Secunderabad District Court is a foreign court. It is small wonder that persons in British India having dealings regarding moveable and or immoveable properties owned by persons residing in the Secunderabad Cantonment and "vice versa," sometimes incur loss owing to the non-existence of properly defined rules as to jurisdiction in regard to the matter.

WATER SCARCITY IN AFFECTED AREAS

Rajen Babu Urges Speeding Up Of Sinking Wells

SITAMARHI, March 30.

The problem of water supply in the affected parts should engage the immediate attention of the Bihar Central Relief Committee workers, says Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a statement to the workers.

He says "Mahatmaji and I, after having visited the affected parts of the districts of Saran and Muzaffarur have felt impressed by the urgency of the problem of water supply.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee workers should concentrate attention for the present on sinking wells and desilting tanks, according to plan without delay, so that within the next two months, the whole affected area, where the need is urgent, may be dotted with wells. Haphazard work should be avoided and the aim should be to provide at least one well in each village needing it.

"Care should be taken to persuade the villagers to permit Harijans to take water from the same wells, but when this is impossible, Harijans should be provided with separate wells, preference in time being given to their wells. Villagers should offer free labour and the unemployed and poor people paid wages for work on wells and tanks. The work of digging and making bricks should be simultaneously taken up and report made to the head office of the number of wells taken in hand".—A. P.

Mr. Gupta Nominated To Central Relief Committee

LUCKNOW, March 30.

In response to Babu Rajendra Prasad's letter Mr. C. B. Gupta has been nominated to the Bihar Central Relief Committee constituted on the All-India basis by the Lucknow Citizens Bihar Relief Fund Committee.—United Press.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from previous page)

was regular pandemonium. Your correspondent's version is fairly correct on this matter and I leave it to the public to decide whether it would have been proper to have continued the meeting.

For having done these things, I have been the recipient of a "No-Confidence" resolution, deposed without even the courtesy of a formal trial. I regret that my friends have given me a touch of greatness which I have not deserved. I had expected a certain amount of sportsmanship even in matters like this. My critics could have extended the ordinary courtesy of trying me in a constitutional way, by specifically calling a meeting to question the chairman's ruling as is generally done. Till recently, I was a messing member and being a strict constitutionalist, I could not, at any time, persuade myself to interfere in internal administration, which I could have done even in normal circumstances. There were one or two occasions recently, when I could have reasonably interfered. The Committee reported to me the loss of a receipt book but, in accordance with my general principles, I did not like to trouble them. I wonder, whether the gentlemen, who have sat on judgment over me, have had the patience to consider these matters. I had expected, at least the members of the Committee to be more businesslike in their treatment towards the President.—Yours etc.

G. SUBRAMANIAM.

Matunga

Electricity In Poona

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to find that the Poona City Municipality at least has taken up the question of Kilowatt charges and other kindred matters with the Poona Electric Supply Company. It is, indeed, surprising that no public protest has been lodged so far in regard to the kilowatt charge imposed upon the consumers by this Company, an imposition, which, I believe, is a peculiar feature only in Poona and nowhere else. At any rate, people coming from outside Poona always express a deal of surprise on learning of the kilowatt charge. I, therefore, think it is time that the public raised its voice against it.

Whatever the genesis of this levy may have been, I feel it is not right that the consumers of electric supply in Poona should any longer be made to pay it, especially so as the Company is sound financially and is doing very well indeed. It has been paying a dividend of no less than 9 per cent. almost regularly all these years, and the present market value of its shares is nearly double in price. That being so, the question arises, why should not the Company, which is a public utility concern, give some benefit to its consumers in return.

Moreover, every consumer has to pay a deposit of Rs. 25 to the Company before getting his supply. There being hundreds of such depositors, the total deposit money must be quite a tidy sum by now. The interest accruing from this large amount, which, be it noted, belongs to the general public, probably goes in the coffers of the firm, year after year. Hence, why should the public not be compensated in some way or the other? And what better way could one suggest than the instant removal of the kilowatt impost in these hard times? —Yours, etc.,

PERTINAX.

Poona, March 26.

Organisation For Magicians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having toured India extensively in the capacity of a professional magician I have observed the hardships and economic difficulties of fellow magicians. Due to the fact, mostly, that there are no organization or societies existing for their benefit.

Having had professional experience I had the opportunity of noticing the number of various societies for magicians artists etc. through which professional help is often rendered. In this connection I feel convinced, that there are sufficient magicians in India to form the nucleus of an organization, or societies for their benefit.

If anybody is interested, I should be pleased if they communicate with me by sending their latest photo and address in full—at 97 Terkineem-Benares City, or 28 The Mall, Peshawar (upto the end of May 1934).

Thanking you for placing this through the medium of your esteemed columns.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. CARDE,
Magician,
Special Army Entertainer.

Adulteration Of Butter In Poona

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While there has been a determined campaign in Bombay against the adulteration of butter and ghee and much good has resulted from it, at least for the time being, nothing so far appears to be done in this direction in important cities like Poona, where the adulterators must be having a regular field day, now that their mischievous doings in Bombay have received a severe setback. Of late, their nefarious activities seem to have been directed in Poona and possibly other places in the Presidency, as adulterated stuff is being sold pretty freely here. Evidently, the Bombay gang has established itself here to exploit an innocent and credulous public. It is, therefore, up to the well-known dairies to try and bring the offenders to book quickly, as their reputation for good butter is at stake.

However, the business aspect does not interest me at all. What I am concerned with is the public health point of view. As the headquarters of the Public Health Department are in Poona and as we have also a Public Health Laboratory in charge of an Assistant Director, it would be interesting to know what steps are being taken by this Department to put a stop to his growing menace to the public health. So far no action has, I am afraid, been taken beyond a solitary prosecution against a vendor and that, too, I presume, because the party making the complaint happened to be the wife of the Acting Director of Public Health. At this rate, the next prosecution will probably be a year or two hence, when another unlucky vendor happens to dupe the wife of the G. O. C. or of the Commissioner, and the P. H. Department will get a chance of asserting itself once again. Till then, I suppose, we must possess our souls in patience and meantime swallow the deleterious stuff that is being sold in the market. But, surely, what has been possible in such a large and populous place like Bombay ought to be quite a simple matter in Poona.—Yours, etc.,

PERTINAX.

Poona, March 26.

Audit & Accounts Examination

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to the Government of India's communique, dated 16th January, 1934, the rules for the next Indian Audit Accounts Service Examination to be held by the end of this year, are under consideration. It is only opportune, therefore, to comment on the examination rules as prescribed in the year 1930. The said rules laid down that the graduates in Government service who wanted to appear in the examination (I.A. & M.S.) should furnish:

(a) Matriculation certificate in support of the date of birth, if it contains the date in question or in case the Matriculation certificate does not contain the date of birth, then a certificate of date as recorded in the University concerned.

(b) The candidate should also remit a sum of Rs. 16 as fee for the medical examination to be arranged by the Government.

It will be observed that every Government servant at the very time of his appointment is required to furnish necessary proof of his age and a certificate of sound health. It, therefore, seems irrational and unnecessary that he should be asked to furnish proof of his age and health over and over again, while sitting for different competitive examinations. These rules are arbitrary and require immediate revision, as they put an obstacle in the way instead of smoothing the path.

It will not be out of place to mention here that these very Government servants if promoted from the subordinate to the superior services (including Indian Audit and Account Service), are not required to undergo any fresh medical examination, nor are they required to prove their for the second time.—Yours etc.,

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Horse Riding On Juhu Sands

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an almost daily visitor of Juhu Seashore, I beg to draw the attention of those concerned to the horse-riding nuisance on the seashore, especially on holidays, when tiny tots are playing about at ease. If the riders confine themselves either to the Danda end or Versova end of Juhu, it would be better as frequently I find amateur or mad riders or runaway horses. There are frequent runaway horses.—Yours etc.,

W.I. THAKOR.

Lucknow.—In a statement to the Press, Raja Saheb Kalakanker states that due to protracted illness, he has resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Director of the Federal Banking Co. of India Ltd., Lucknow.—United Press.

Remember Bihar Needs Crores For Relief And Reconstruction

(Continued from previous page)

Vithaldas Becharbhai	3	0
Ladhu Narayan	2	0
Soni Ranchhod Nanji	1	0
Mohanlal Lalloobhai	1	0
Nathubhai Nagardas	2	0
Poonamchand Bohra	2	0
Onkarmaiji	2	0
Jesinglal Sunderji	2	0
Prasadhi Narayan Nandprasad	1	0
Sutar Gopal Vallabhram	1	0
Mistri Vithaldas Hemchand	1	0
Haribhai Pragji	1	0
Prabhudas Tribhuwan	2	0
Gandalal Zaverbhai	1	0
Doulatramji	1	0
Zainuddin Fathan	3	0
Deepchand Chhagan	1	0
Nandlal and Co.	2	0
Bahadurlal Bholanath	1	0
Punjaji Jijiji	1	0
Jagadeo Mishra	1	0
Shyamlal Ramdin Panwala	2	8
Shitalprasad Dudhwalla	1	0
Shambhoo Gulabchand	1	0
Mangalji Parmanand	2	0
Manilal Chhotalal	2	0
Bhagwatiprasad Misra	2	0
Gordhandas Ranchhoddas	2	0
Illegible	2	0
Muridhar Kewalram	2	0
Farshottam Amratlal	1	0
Shivmoorat Ramavtar	1	0
Manaukhlal Kanji	1	0
Master Amritlal	1	0
Trikamdas Mavji	1	0
Suryanarayan Tiwari	2	0
Mama Pahelwan Panwala	1	0
Chunilal Harichand	1	0
Dhanbai	2	0
Mahalaxmiben	1	0
Kakabai Khandwalla	1	0
Jaidayalji	2	0
Illegible	2	0
Jwalaprasad Jain	2	0
Chunilal J Co.	2	0
Jiwanlal J Bhat	2	0
Ramji Khimji	1	0
Mehta Swadeshi Cloth Stores	1	0
Illegible	1	0
Devichand Sardarmal	3	0
Barkat Seth	1	0
Mahadeo Prasad	2	0
Pearl Co.	1	0
Vrajlal Kalidas	2	0
Shivlal Dullabhji	3	0
Bhanuprasad Ramprasad	3	0
Keshoji Nathabhai	2	0
Harakchand Kalidas	2	0
Vadilal Hargovinddas	1	0
Damodar Motichand	1	0
Hiralal Chhabildas	2	0
Lakhamsi Manek	2	0
Someshwar Jadunandan Bajpeyi	1	0
Nandkumar Pandit	2	4
Purshottamdas M. Trivedi	1	6
Th. Jairam Nanji	1	0
Balkrishna Harjiwan	1	0
Bapubhai Dayabhai	1	0
Vishwanath Prasad	1	0
A K Bagadia	3	0
Kesholal Nagardas	2	0
Vadilal Harjiwandas	3	0
Multanchand	1	0
Badriprasad Chasmawalla	1	0
Illegible	2	0
Ganeshlal	1	0
Ramanlal Badrilal	2	0
Chandrabhal Ramlakhan	1	0
Pandit Bhagwandas Pande	2	0
Nathimal Savaldas	1	0
	Rs. 254	12

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from page 6).

greater than that of even Britain, though the wealth of Britain is estimated at five to fifteen times more. The reason given for this is that there is "a better social system and a better distribution of wealth in France." "France probably represents the country in Europe to-day where, on a balance of factors, well-being is greatest." (Major Barnes: "Fascism"). This is said by a Briton, an army officer, an F. R. G. S., a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and late Secretary-General of the International Centre of Fascist Studies at Lausanne, whose book, as a whole, is an apologia for, or even eulogia of, Fascism. Such countries must have lessons to give to the would-be Indian nation-builder and statesman. Nor should reliable knowledge of conditions in the Asiatic countries of Angora-Turkey, Persia, China, and Japan be lacking at the deliberations of the National Convention. China and Russia, particularly, are countries where 85 to 90 per cent. of the population is agricultural just as in India; and we have to remember that "bread-power" is the parent of even "mind-power" and is, of course, the grand-parent of, and far more necessary than, steam-power or electricity-power or gunpowder-power or submarine-and-aeroplane-power.

(To Be Continued.)

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XII of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.")

XII

4. A similar impression seems to be prevalent in India that the Army authorities have gone to excessive lengths and are spending far too much money on mechanisation, simply because mechanisation has been the fashion in European countries. The public are aware that there is a mechanisation programme in India, which is being worked out as part of the campaign for improving the equipment of the Army. They are also aware that Great Britain and other European countries have been experimenting with certain mechanised fighting formations; and it is assumed from this that India is following suit. This is not so. It is true that there are 6 Armoured Car Companies in India, containing a total of 96 armoured cars, and there are also 2 Light Tank Companies with a total of 50 Carden Lloyd light tanks. In one brigade of Field Artillery the guns are drawn by motors instead of horses; and the guns of the Medium Artillery were tractor-drawn before the present programme of mechanisation was started. These developments are fully justifiable in order to keep pace with modern progress and invention. Tractors are able to take heavy guns more easily than horses to most positions that tactical considerations would make it necessary for them to occupy in the sort of warfare that is to be expected on the Frontier. But the deployment across country of fighting troops in motor vehicles would obviously be an impracticable proposition in such terrain; and no experiments of this kind have been attempted in India. The present mechanisation programme is confined almost entirely to the mechanisation of the Transport Services; and the object in view is to increase the speed and reduce the length of the long, slowly-moving transport column, which in the old days of animal transport formed an easy target of attack on the mountainous roads of the North West Frontier and thereby constituted one of the chief anxieties of the Force Commander. It is true that the cost of the Transport Services in 1914 was only about Rs. 31 lakhs (for Animal Transport alone), whereas the present cost of the Animal Transport Services amounts to about Rs. 38 lakhs, while the M. T. units, with their depots, workshops and inspectorate, cost about Rs. 87 lakhs. In addition, there is the expenditure on the purchase of vehicles, and also the cost of M. T. stores including spare parts, tyres, petrol and oil, the normal annual cost of which may be placed at about Rs. 25 and 16 lakhs respectively. On the other hand, the cost of feeding animals, including of course, all the Cavalry units that were previously maintained on a Silladar basis, has fallen by about Rs. 35 lakhs since 1914; the expenditure on the purchase of animals themselves is no greater than it was before the war; and the cost of hired transport has fallen by Rs. 12 1|2 lakhs since the mechanisation programme started.

Expansion And Improvement

The increased expenditure is due to the expansion and improvement of the Transport Services themselves, combined with the admittedly heavy initial cost of changing over from animal to mechanical transport. It has however, been calculated that, when the present programme has been completed, the cost of maintaining the Transport Services as a whole, including the largely increased element of Mechanical Transport, will be no greater than it was before the programme started. At the same time, the increase in efficiency and carrying power will be enormous and will add greatly to the fighting power of the Forces themselves. To those who insist on a reduction of expenditure, it may be pointed out that the only real opportunity for economy lies in the development of an efficient motor manufacturing industry in India. A development of this kind should not only decrease the initial cost of M. T. vehicles, taking into account the heavy customs duties at present levied on imported vehicles, but also would enable very large reductions to be made in the reserve stocks both of vehicles and spare parts which it is now necessary to maintain owing to the fact that many thousands of miles separate the consumer from his source of supply.

5. Finally, there is the notion, which is common to most retrenchment enthusiasts, that the present high cost of the Defence Services is largely due to the excessive number of highly paid Commanders and staff officers. A complaint of this kind is not confined to the Defence Services alone. It is frequently made also with reference to civil officers; but in both cases, examination will show that no hidden gold mine is to be found in this source of retrenchment. Out of the 7,154 officers serving in all Branches of the armed Forces in India, there are 46 officers of and above the rank of Major-General (or corresponding rank in the Royal Air Force and Royal Indian Marine) and 174 Colonels or officers of corresponding rank. Assuming that the average pay of the former is Rs. 3,000 per month and that of the latter Rs. 2,250—and these estimates are on the high side—the total cost of these officers, who represent slightly over 3 per cent. of the total, works out to about Rs. 63 1|2 lakhs, that is to say, a little under 1 1|2 per cent. of the total cost of the Defence Services. It is obvious that even a comparatively large reduction, both in pay and in numbers, assuming that either of these courses were justifiable, would not produce a saving of more than a few lakhs of rupees.

Increase In Cost Of Staffs.

6. On the other hand it is a fact that the cost of staffs has risen from about Rs. 83 lakhs in 1914 to a little under Rs. 2 crores at the present day; the number of staff officers has risen from about 450 to about 560; there has been an even greater increase in the clerical establishments working under these officers; and some explanation for the increase may justifiably be demanded. Before the war, the Army in India was divided into two Armies, at the head of each of which was a General Officer responsible for command, inspection and training, but with no administrative functions or responsibility and consequently, no administrative staff. The 10 Divisions constituting the two Armies were directly subordinate to Army Headquarters for administrative purposes. The defects of this system had already begun to be apparent before the war. Army Headquarters, dealing direct with Divisions, was burdened with administrative detail, and Divisional Commanders were similarly overworked to the detriment of training for war. Moreover, the system made no provision for the command or administration of Internal Security units after the departure of the Field Army on active service; and there was therefore no machinery after mobilisation to ensure the continuity of the normal military administration in India itself. These considerations, together with other defects in staff organisation that were brought to light by the war, led to the adoption in 1921 of the present Four-Command system. The four Army Commanders are now responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops in their areas and for all Internal Security arrangements. To enable them to discharge these functions, administrative and financial, authority has been delegated to them from Army Headquarters and they have been provided with staffs proportionate to their new responsibilities. These changes in themselves naturally entailed an increase in the total number of staff appointments, although they might have been expected to lead to some reduction in the previous strength of Army Headquarters. There were, however, other factors tending to a general increase in the number of staff appointments. The assumption by the Government of responsibility for feeding, equipping, mounting and housing the Indian Army involved the centralisation of duties hitherto carried out regimentally and a great expansion of the organisations maintained permanently in peace for the performance of these services. The control of these centralised services necessitated new appointments on the staffs of Army Headquarters, Commands, and Districts. Further, as already explained, it was accepted that the reduction in the strength of fighting units must be accompanied by an improved standard of equipment and training. This in turn connoted an increase in the number of those whose duty it is to think out and co-ordinate the various activities designed to secure a high standard of preparation for war.

Further Decentralisation.

7. It may be open to question whether the present strength of staffs in India is not in excess of purely peace requirements. It is also not denied that some further decentralisation might be possible and that a wider delegation of powers from the India Office to the Government of India, from the Government of India to Army Headquarters and from Army Headquarters to subordinate Commands, combined with a decrease in the complexity of Army Regulations, might render possible some reduction of personnel. On the other hand, the complexity of modern warfare is such that success in the field is apt to depend more and more on the efficiency of the staff. From this point of view a liberal supply of trained staff officers is a necessity and not a luxury. It is, perhaps, hardly realised what an immense amount of planning and foresight is entailed in the movement of bodies of troops under modern conditions. The simplest emergency move requires very elaborate staff work to ensure that nothing is forgotten and that everything works smoothly when the day comes. To begin with, the choice of troops needs careful examination. Which are the nearest to the seat of the trouble and most readily available? What will be the effect on normal relief programmes and the resulting local situation after the departure of the troops from their peace station or stations? The orders for the move are then prepared and must include instructions down to the last detail on a variety of subjects, such as, the strength at which the units will proceed, the necessity for the recall of personnel on leave and furlough, the scales of equipment, animals and stores to be taken, the arrangements for the families, depots, unfit personnel, surplus baggage and vacated lines. These in their turn may lead to other subsidiary movements. Further the characteristics of the area in which the operations are to take place require study to ensure that any special stores, medical appliances, special transport, maps, etc., may be arranged and placed, as far as possible, in the hands of the troops before the force leaves. In Burma and Bengal, for example, motor transport is of little value for mobile columns and special medical arrangements were necessary. The actual details of the method by which the move will be made, whether by rail, M. T., or road, then have to be worked out, so that accommodation and feeding arrangements may be ready "en route", and finally preparations must be made in advance for the reception, accommodation and maintenance of the troops at their destination. All this entails careful co-ordination of engineer work, complete co-operation with the Railways, the provision and location of maintenance installations and often re-adjustments in the holdings of existing installations, to ensure that the operations are conducted as economically as possible.

Hindu Sabha Relief Headquarters

(From A Correspondent).

SITAMARHI, (By Mail).

Pt. Dharma Vir Vedalankar, Secretary of All-India Shraddhanand Memorial Trust, and officer-in-charge of Muzaffarpur district on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha Relief Committee has changed his head-quarters from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

He has arrived accompanied by Pt. Sarjuprasad Misra, Secretary of Provincial Hindu Sabha Gosewa Mandal. Mr. R. Gundappa and 10 volunteers.

The relief work at Muzaffarpur (Sadar) will be conducted under the supervision of Babu Chandra Dip Sharma.

African Donations For Aryakanya Vidyalaya

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 30.

The deputation of the Aryakanya Mahavidyala, Baroda, meets with splendid success in Africa. A lakh of shillings have been collected for the institution and two lakhs of rupees have been donated to the Aryakumar Mahasabha, Baroda, by Sheth Manjibhai Kalidas Mehta for starting a Kanya Gurukula Branch at Porbandar.

(Continued from column 7.)

They are worse than open-mouthed "jo-hukum-wallas" and confirmed supporters of the Government. Let Mr. Jinnah beware of this out of date lot. Their days are numbered and over. I wonder where Mr. Jinnah would be a few days hence. All eyes are on him. Will he rise to his true heights or will he go back quietly to his practice in London? His motherland is calling. Will he listen? The suspense will be over soon.

MR. JINNAH'S OPPORTUNITY: WANTED ACTION

By LALA GIRDHARILAL

Mr. Jinnah will be presiding on 31st March at the Muslim League meeting at Delhi. In his own way he is trying to unite not only all factors amongst Mahomedans, but is aiming at Hindu-Muslim political unity also. Much has appeared in this connection in the press of the country. In certain quarters high hopes are entertained over Mr. Jinnah's activities. Amongst the Muslim world there has been a clamour for his lead. As his political views are of an advanced school, the reactionaries of his community are not very happy, and, perhaps, will do their best to wreck his efforts. Nationalist Muslims are watching events and waiting to see if Mr. Jinnah rises to the occasion and to their expectations.

The 14 Points.

It should not be forgotten that acuteness in the differences is the creation of Mr. Jinnah himself. He is the author of the famous fourteen points of the Muslims. Since then scores of Muslim leaders and conferences have sworn by these fourteen points, as if these alone will give them salvation. Even some of the best minds amongst them have lent colour to this agitation for the fourteen points. My own view is that unless Mr. Jinnah is bold enough to demolish his own creation he will fail in his object. Younger and better minds amongst Muslims are sick of constant insistence over these points, which do not materially benefit the general mass of their co-religionists. They are yet not strong enough to break through the cliques of their elders, many of whom play to the tunes of the Government. The Aga Khan is the "General-in-Chief" of this school. It was a misfortune of the country that he became the leader in London talks and conferences. By traditions, by habits, by associations and by the fact of his being away from India most of the time, he is totally unfit to be the exponent of the cause of India. I am glad that Mr. Jinnah refused to come under the influence of His Highness, but scored over the latter.

A Pleasant Failure.

Equally unfortunate are the present-day views, statements and writings of Mr. Shaukat Ali. He is now aiming at combining the hearts of Indians and Britishers. He forgets the fundamental fact that as long as there is a talk of the "rulers" and the "ruled" all his dreams get ruled out automatically. He thinks he is serious, but ignores the apparent humorous side of his views. Till he begins to think of India and Indians first and last he will continue to be a pleasant failure.

If Mr. Jinnah can shed clear of the fear of displeasing many of his co-religionists, he must put his foot down on all matters which tend to aggravate the cleavage between the two communities. His strong condemnation of the White Paper would be meaningless if he continues to insist on his 14 points. What will his opposition to the Government proposals avail, if he strengthens the reactionaries by joining hands with them in maintaining the harm which the "14 points" are doing to the nation as a whole. The Sikhs, a microscopic minority in the country, came out with their 17 points as a counterblast. It is high time for Mr. Jinnah now to give the proper lead to his own people and to the whole country, and thus to resume his old position of a leader of the nation and not of a community as unhappily he now is. This he can only attain if he bids good-bye to his 14 points as they stand, and modifies them considerably to the actual requirements as a practical proposition, basing the new fabric on joint electorate. Under no circumstances these ill-omened "points" shoud be stuck on to as "Holy of Holies" and as a means of political bargaining and communal aggrandisement. Will he do so? I have great doubts. If he does, not only I, an old admirer of his, but the whole nation will bless him for it. I wait with bated breath.

He Must Act

One more point and I have done. It is essential that Mr. Jinnah should go beyond the stage of mere criticism on paper only. He must act. He must face the consequences of his convictions. Else he will be nothing more than a member of the fraternity of "High Priests" of verbal criticisms, known under different colours of moderates, Liberals, and Responsivists. These friends come out with their seasonal swang songs in very elaborate speeches and resolutions, and then either sleep or march with those whose aim is to keep the country in chains. From the political point of view these luminaries put together are the greatest stumbling-blocks in the progressive path of the nation.

(Continued in column 8.)

Figures That Tell Their Own Tale

Movement Of Wages In Britain

The "Ministry of Labour Gazette" for February, gives one of its periodical surveys of comparative rates of wages in the main industries. It is made quite clear that these rates are those fixed by collective agreements, Trade Boards, etc., and they do not necessarily correspond to a total earnings. The influence of short time and overtime upon earnings and the effect of special conditions are not taken into account. Nevertheless, the figures are very illuminating. They show the general trend of rates for the principal occupations.

In the building trades, we find that weekly rates are from 61-75 per cent. above the pre-war level in the skilled grades, and 82 per cent. above in the case of labourers.

In coal-mining, on the other hand wages are very much lower compared with the 1914 level. In the coal industry, statistics of earnings are obtainable, and it appears that in the last quarter of 1933 earnings per shift for the country as whole were 41 per cent. above pre-war. As the cost of living was also about the same amount above pre-war, it would seem that the miners working full time are no better off than they were twenty years ago. Actually, of course, the position is much worse, because of the apalling unemployment and short time in the industry.

In engineering, wages for skilled workers are roughly 50 per cent. above pre-war but for labourers the increase is 84 per cent.

For shipbuilding workers, the increase has been rather less, while in iron and steel there is great variation, the increase on pre-war in some cases being only about 20 per cent, while in others they are as much as 70 per cent.

In cotton weekly full-time wages are only 38 or 39 per cent. higher than they were in 1914. As the cost of living has increased more than this, it will be seen that cotton workers are actually worse off than they were before the war, quite apart from the great unemployment and long periods of short time working.

In the boot and shoe industry the average increase in wage rates has been 80 to 90 per cent. It is well known that pre-war wages on the railways were very low, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the present level is from 90 to 120 per cent. higher than it was 1914. In read transport also the increase has been substantian, varying from 90 to 100 per cent. Agricultural workers' wage rates have gone up by about 70 per cent.. Printers by over 100 per cent and Furniture makers by 70 to 80 per cent.

Taking all the information available, the Ministry of Labour estimates that at the end of 1933, full time weekly wage rates were about 61 per cent. above the pre-war level. This figure compares with 65 per cent. at the end of 1932, 66 to 70 per cent. at the end of 1931 and 70 to 74 per cent in 1929 and 1930. Thus, money-wages have fallen by 11 per cent. since the onset of the world depression. Taking into account the fall in the cost of living, this compares remarkably well with the experience of the workers in most other countries, and deplorable as the fall in wage rates is, the fact that they have not dropped far more must be attributed largely to the strength and tenacity of the Trade Union Movement in this country.

Interesting statistics are also given in the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" on a number of other matters of vital concern to the workers. We find, for instance, that the estimated total cost of dwelling houses built during the past ten years comes to the colossal sum of £450 millions. In another table we find that the total amount paid out in workmen's compensation in 1932, was £5,600,000, compared with just over £6,000,000 in 1931. These figures throw a vivid light on one of the most valuable activities of the Trade Unions —that of helping their members to get the maximum amounts due to them as compensation.

During January, there was a setback to the recent improvement in the unemployment statistics. Not only were there 113,000 more registered as totally unemployed than in the previous month, but the number actually in employment also went down by no less than 134,000. There is always, of course, a seasonal fall in employment in January. Never the less, any setback at the present time is an alarming sign. It is still too soon to say that the improvement in trade that has been observed in recent months is more than temporary. Mention has been made before of signs that the revival is genuine, but it would be foolish to be too optimistic. Whatever analysis may be made of the situation, we always come back to the basic fact that in the case of this country particularly, permanent economic prosperity cannot be achieved while the rest of the world is in a state of collapse, and while international trade is strangled in the way it is to-day. The greatest amount of comfort that we can extract from the January figures is that the number of insured workers in employment is 609,000 more than it was in January, 1933.—"Labour."

Russia's Trough Train

Balls Displace Wheels, And Rails Are Discarded

Soviet Russia has the advantage over Europe and America in being technically unstandardized. Which means that its inventors and engineers can dare to think of mechanisms that are to us economically hopeless. It is standardization that has held back the development of our railroads, for example. Our streamlined trains must be adapted to existing stations, tracks and signals.

Look now at Russia and behold the mind of Ndho as Yarmochuk at work. He is no crackbrained inventor but a trained engineer. Speed, more speed and still more speed! He has heard the cry. He, too, would answer it with a streamlined train. Being a Russian, he begins from the ground up which means, in his case from the track.

Yarmochuk's train runs not on rails but in a concrete trough of semi-circular cross-section. At each end of a streamlined car is a huge ball which runs in the trough and which has a diameter about equal to the width of the car. So the car runs not on wheels but on balls. Since Russia thinks in terms of electric energy, Yarmochuk supplies an overhead high-tension line. Current is fed to motors witain the balls by cables that run through the axles.

TROUH VERSUS RAIL.

Thus at one stroke Yarmochuk overcomes the difficulties presented by rails when trains run over them at more than seventy-five miles an hour. Heavy as we make them in this country, it is difficult to hold rails in place at high speeds. The trough solves the problem.

There is also the matter of curves, Yarmochuk holds that his train can run around a circle of much shorter radius than any British or American company would dare to consider for what is correctly called a "railroad." He thinks nothing (on paper) of speeding around a curve at the maximum of 200 miles an hour All that stands in his way are the physiological limitations of the human organism. What happens oo blood when arteries and veins are subjected to the centrifugal forces involved? But these are minor matters. Speeis on curves can be adjusted to human resistance.

Yarmochuk is no dreamer. The Soviet Government will make experiments in accordance with his principles.—"New York Times."

"ENGLISHMAN" CEASES PUBLICATION

A Parting Shot

CALCUTTA, March 26.

After 113 years of publication "The Englishman" ceases to appear from to-day. In a lengthy leading article the paper refers to its record as not claimed by any paper in India and says that the paper's development coincided with the development of India under British rule." Its end coincides with the steady weakening of British rule in the East and the remorseless snapping of the links which for the best part of the century bound Great Britain and India together to the glory, honour and prosperity of both countries."

The paper proceeds: "We cannot pretend to like the contrast. We believe that the true ideal and the guiding star that statesmen of India and Britain should have set before themselves was that of an executive partnership between Great Britain and India with Britain, for as far a period as one could see ahead, the senior partner but with India none the less training on to become in the fullness of time the senior partner herself."

Disbelief in Democracy.

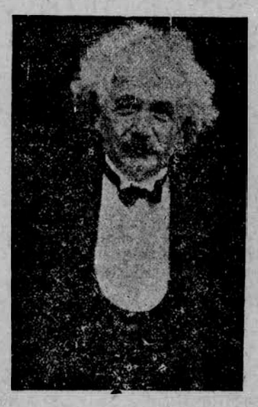
Referring to its disbelief in democracy as a solution of India's difficulties the paper says: "We have little faith in democracy anywhere. We have not the slightest faith in democracy as a solution of India's difficulties either in the way of self-government or as junior, or senior partner in an Indo-British partnership or as a solution for any important problem in the political and economic crisis of the post-War period. Moreover we can hardly find anybody else who believes in democracy for India and if all those who privately have expressed their abhorrence of democracy and the White Paper policy of democratic autocratic Swaraj with safeguards had supported us publicly "The Englishman" might have looked forward to a second centenary. But democracy does not encourage independence. It tends to breed the mass production type of mind. We were once assured by a high authority 'these are not the days when an independent policy can be followed.'

"There is always the lurking fear that firm policy in the East or anywhere else may provoke questions in the House of Commons from left Wing Socialists. We agree that day to day administration of India of that kind from Westminster is irritating, absurd, and anomalous, and we wish we could think that the White Paper would make an end of it. We do not think so. Under the White Paper Constitution we believe that there will be still left more than enough irritants both in India and Britain thoroughly to poison both countries, if no worse.

"In more than one letter we have received recently and in a number of conversations the passing of "The Englishman" has been referred to as 'a sign of the times.' We have also and sometimes in most surprising quarters been told that the name "Englishman" was against us and was a bad one. At the back of the minds of the critics was the thought that the name "Englishman," blazoned on poster and page, especially if it was associated with a Conservative policy, was a continual irritant to the surging tide of Indian national consciousness.

"Other people may care to apologize for the name of Englishman. We certainly do not propose to do so, neither now nor at any other time. The work that Great Britain has done in India during the last 180 years has, despite inevitable blemishes and mistakes, been as fine work as has ever been done by one people for another. The Romans never did finer. And those who start apologizing for the existence of Englishmen in India: those who think that the one mission left for Great Britain in the world is to trade and sell her goods according to the good old Free Trade maxim will do well to remember that the process of deterioration is not likely to end with one newspaper bearing an allegedly unpopular name going out of publication.

"There is not an English business in India that will not in time be disastrously affected if Englishmen become ashamed of their nationality. Bismarck had a very effective saying about the giving up of territory being a symptom of national decline. We have also been accused of being anti-Indian. That is not the case. For one harsh word that we have said about even Congress we have said a hundred about the folly of British politicians, without distinction of party, attempting to give this age old Continent Dominion Status in a few years through the machinery of democratic institutions which in Britain have taken six hundred years to evolve and after six hundred years are being regarded with increasing doubt. And for Congress—the terrorist quite apart—we have sometimes felt a sympathy that we find it hard to feel for the 'Facing Both Ways' leaders of the Indian National Federation.



Prof. Einstein who has been officially outlawed for harming the German Government. His property has been confiscated

NAZIS INAUGURATE NEW FESTIVALS

No More Jewish Holidays In German Calender

One looks in vain for Jewish holidays in German calendars for 1934. They have disappeared. On the other hand one finds a whole series of unfamiliar red-letter days—the festivals of the Nazi conquest.

These are Jan. 30, "Day of the National Resurgence"; that is, the day whereon last year President Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler Chancellor. Feb. 23 is the death day of Horst Wessel, the youth-hero of Nazidom. March 21, "Potsdam Day," artfully contrived to coincide with the vernal equinox.

Next, and most important, April 20, is the birthday of "the Leader." May 1, the Nazi transmutation of Labor Day. May 26, "Schlageter Day," in commemoration of the militant patriot shot by the French during the Ruhr occupation. Sept. 30, "Harvest Thanksgiving," the Nazi pat to the peasant. Oct. 29, the natal day of silver-vitriioltongued Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

Last, Nov. 9, to commemorate the Hitler putsch of 1923. The fighting in that abortive affair actually occurred on Nov. 8. But its triumphant celebration last year, with the Nazis securely in the saddle, took place in the Munich "Feldherrenhalle" Nov. 9. This date links up better with the chronology of 1918, and the shift small matter to the romanticism of the Third Reich.

It is noteworthy that no Hindenburg day figures in its calendar, and that the "iron Prussian," Goering is also omitted.—"New York Times."

B. P. (PROPER) CRICKET ASSOCIATION

The following are extracts from the report for the year ended 31st December 1933, submitted by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, before the members at the second annual general meeting held on Thursday, at the Parsi Gymkhana:—

The number of Members on the Register of Members at the beginning of the year was 18 and rose to 63 at the close and it is confidently anticipated that the strength of the Association will be increased during the current year and that there will be a keen revival of Cricket throughout India and within the Association's area in particular.

During the year a Match was arranged to be played at Poona between teams representing "Bombay City" and the "Rest of the Presidency," but owing to the outbreak of Plague in that district the match had to be abandoned. A very successful match however was staged subsequently on the Hindu Gymkhana ground between "the Poona District" and "Bombay City" in which probable players for the Presidency and Bombay City Matches against the M.C.C, Team took part.

It was felt by the Board of Control and also throughout India that Bombay was the most suitable centre at which to stage the Trial Matches for the selection of the All India Test Teams and your Committee welcomed the suggestion of the Board of Control who heartedly and the Matches were played at the end of November a few days prior to the arrival of the M.C.C. Team.

M.C.C. With the arrival on the 7th of December 1933 of the M.C.C. Team under the captaincy of Mr. D. R. Jardine three matches were played under the auspices of the Association including the historic First Test Match between England and India. England won the first and the last matches. The second was drawn.

From the General Income and Expenditure Account it will be seen that the net General Revenue for the year is Rs. 424-6-0. At the close of the year the Income and Expenditure Account for the Test Trials and Matches against the M.C.C. is necessarily incomplete and payments for sundry expenses have still to be made and other items of receipts to be credited; tre balance of this Account as at the 31st December 1933 has therefore been taken into the Balance Sheet and the final transfer to the General Income and Expenditure Account will appear in the accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1934.

According to the Rules Dr. H. D. Kanga retires from the Office of President and it is necessary to elect a President and 2 Vice-Presidents to hold office for the current year.

Officers. Under hthe revised Rules Nos. 10 and 10 (a) you will be asked to elect a Chairman of the Managing Committee and three Ordinary Members as Officers for the current year.

The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. W. E. Lucas who has so ably represented this Association on the Board of Control for Cricket in India. As an outcome of the deliberations of your Committee certain recommendations regarding the constitution of the Board have been made. A Meeting was held in Bombay during the recent Test Match at which certain details were worked out and the report of the General Meeting of the Board is now awaited.

INDIANISE BOARD OF CONTROL

Tarrant On Lesson Of India's Failure In Test Matches

Reviewing the M. C. C. tour which concluded with the charity match at Bombay, in the course of an article in "The Hindustan Times" Frank Tarrant, the well-known cricketer, who umpired the first two Tests, points out the causes of India's failure in the Tests and suggests the reconstruction of the Cricket Board of Control. Mr. Tarrant says:—

Naidu, indisputably one of the five cricketers of the world, would have done himself more justice unhampered with the burden of Captaincy.

Indians require, in my opinion a leader of rank; nobody under the rank of a Prince can get the best out of them. They require a Captain with a commanding personality. They have not yet learnt to set apart the ideas of sport and social rank. They will obey blindly their social superior, but not their equal, and this had been amply shown this year.

Looking back on matches in which the Indian side has performed well, you will find the proof of my statement. Patiala, Amritsar, Benares and the charity match in Bombay are instances. Far be it from me to belittle the personalities of the various Captains who have figured in Indian cricket this year, I am just pointing out the spirit peculiar to the average Indian cricketer. Why India did not distinguish herself more during the recent tour of the M. C. C. is due to the fact I tried to combat with at the outset. I proposed to the Board of Conrol to select a probable Test team to tour India during September and October. The team would then have got to know each other, and every one would have had a chance to become friends; from each centre the best players could have been added to the side. At the end of 6 weeks, the fielders would have known their right position for each individual bowler; what an advantage this would have been! The selectors would then have had a much easier task in choosing the best possible team.

Now we come to the question of Manager. The Indian Test side had no Manager. There should have been a competent person to look after them in each place. They should have all stayed together in one hotel. They should have had a masseur. There is the instance of Nissar being laid up in Madras a week before the final Test, with none to look after him. M. Grant Govan arrived in Madras two days before the Test. Nobody seemed to realise how important it was to have Nissar in the side. This would have been the Manager's duty.

The Board of Control has failed, and shown, only too clearly, its disinterestedness in Indian cricket. Apart from the financial point of view, there is the success of the side to be considered.

The Board of Control should consist only of Indians, who have been "Cricketers of renown and experience" (there are quite a number to chcose from), and free from communalism. If Indians claim to be capable of governing their own country, surely they can manage their cricket.

Only sportsmen of this class can fully value the numerous fine points to be considered in the construction of a Test team. They will have disputes, but among themselves, no other nation to intervene the game must be looked upon only from the view-point of sportsmanship.

Now is the time with three years before you to reconstruct the Indian Board of Control.

Form a plan for Provincial Cricket to be run on the same lines as County cricket in England and inter-State cricket in Australia.

"Futile To Beg Of British To Concede Reforms"

Let Us Women Pave Way For Our Men Through Brambles Of Our National Life, Exhorts Mrs. Luxmipati

NEW DELHI. (By Mail.)

"In a short period of 15 years, Mahatma Gandhi made us realise that it is futile to beg of the British to concede to us this reform and that reform. You cannot have a better example of their attitude towards India than that seen in the proceedings of the three Round Table Conferences. The Joint Select Committee's report is yet to come but we can anticipate as to the nature of it. We have by now learnt the lesson that our emancipation lies in our own hands; stated Srimati Rukmini Luxmipati presiding over the Delhi Women's Conference.

WOMEN IN NATIONAL LIGHT.

"The fact that we have entered upon a new era and passing through a phase of life unknown in the annals of India, cannot be gainsaid. The assistance of women in the national fight is therefore all the more necessary.

"Let us women pave the way for our men through the brambles of our national fight. Only we must bear in mind that united we can never fall. Disunion among ourselves, communal differences and eagerness to have separate electorates will hamper our progress. This will be just the opportunity for our opponents to send us more and more asunder and widen the cleavage all the more.

PURDAH STILL EXISTS!

"To emancipate the women of India from social and economic bondage is our first duty. It is unnecessary here to recount at length to you the many defects in the Hindu society. It is a matter for great regret that here in Northern India inspite of the influx of ideas from the west and in the impact of Western civilisation the injurious custom of purdah still continues to exist. Economic independence of women is a thing to be very much desired for it helps to enhance the status of women socially.

"Child marriage is yet another serious drawback that has to be fought tooth and nail. Though the Sarda Act is on the Statute Book, yet through the slackness of the Government it is not strictly enforced.

THAT POLYGAMY.

"There are ejually other evil practices, references to which must necessarily be made namely the practice of polygamy. Under the Hindu Law a man can marry as many times as he chooses while his wife is still living. One cannot imagine anything more inhuman than this and a law that connives at it as it were, to bring about such marriages is no law at all.—(United Press)

VILLAGE COLLEGES

Interesting Experiment In Community Planning At Sawston

In October, 1930, the Prince of Wales's opening at Sawston, near Cambridge, of the first of a proposed series of Village Colleges which would cover the county attracted considerable attention. Now, slightly more than three years later, Mr. Henry Morris, the secretary of the Cambridgeshire Education Committee, has called to the United States to advise the American Government on the spending of £5,000,000 on "community planning for rural areas." This is the first large-scale recognition of the Sawston idea, although during the past three years inquiries about the college have been received from educationists all over the world. In England in two localities, Northampton and Kent, less adventurous schemes on the same lines have been introduced, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

The object of the college is the revival of rural life. In national economic policy, in provision for housing, health, and all the social services the rural areas come off badly. The local schools may have to deal with fifty children varying in age from 3 to 14 in two rooms. The numerous local government services have to find accommodation in holes and corners, and any local voluntary associations that may exist are always cramped for room. The inferiority of the countryside is apparent in everything.

WORK OF THE COLLEGE

In the Sawston College Mr. Morris has tried to demonstrate how these modern shortcomings can be overcome and some approach to the ancient unity of the hamlet made. He noted three things—that the village is economically too small a unit for any satisfactory inclusive institutions; that modern transport has made a group of neighbouring villages, not a single village, the natural unit; and that in the countryside the county council is the statutory authority for practically all the educational, economic, and social activities for which the State provides. On these three points the Sawston scheme is based.

Sawston is a large village of some 1,500 inhabitants, with eight other villages in the surrounding few miles, the whole area containing between nine and ten thousand inhabitants. In Sawston, the centre, stands the college, erected by the County Council and managed by a resident warden with the assistance of a management committee, on which local councils, interests, and individuals are represented. It is, or is to be, the focus not only of the educational and local government activities of the area but of the various social and communal activities of the villages. The local schools are used for primary education (up to eleven years); for the next three years the children travel the two or three miles to this central school. Two to three hundred now attend daily at the college. Moreover, the possibilities are vastly increased of adolescent and adult education, of connecting and social services, and, in general, of achieving the close relation of education to life that every educationist desires.

The Sawston College, in possessing a workshop, an engineering room, an agricultural room, a library, a laboratory, a domestic science room, and a hall for lectures, cinema, and theatricals, all adequately equipped, provides the district with facilities such as no agricultural area has ever before enjoyed. In one wing are the children's classrooms; across the grass are the branch of the County Library, where they learn to use books, and the medical room where they learn to keep themselves well. In the technical rooms they may learn to cook (on oil, electric, or coal stoves), to launder, to keep their houses clean, to mend chairs and make shelves, to understand and repair motor-cars and agricultural machinery. They learn elementary chemistry for gardening or agriculture, they are taught the points of a horse, the tricks of manuring and vegetable growing. Next door are the juvenile employment bureau and unemployment insurance office. At night, in special rooms, come the evening classes and extension lectures.

A COMMUNAL CENTRE

But the college, though primarily an educational and local government centre, is to be more than that. Its aim, which it is certainly, if slowly, achieving, is to become the centre of the social life of the nine villages. Its rooms are used by the Women's Institute, the British Legion, the League of Nations Union, the Scouts and Guides, the football and cricket clubs, by music, chess, and drama societies. Dances take place in the hall each Saturday, and country dancing in summer on the grass; the annual drama festival of the county is to be held at Sawston College this year. Altogether, the has a wide variety of useful functions, and, as the three years' figures show, it is being increasingly appreciated. This winter, out of the 1,500 persons in Sawston, over 260 are taking evening courses, and 750 persons take books out of the library. In face of the scepticism and occasional opposition encountered at the start, this is a most satisfactory result.

The Sawston College had certain advantages. It was built with the assistance of a large grant from the Carnegie Fund and numerous smaller donations; not every area can expect this. Again, the nearness of the university has been a help, and lectures and parties of undergraduate entertainers have been often welcomed. And, lastly, there is the all-important question of human enthusiasm and energy. It should not be forgotten that it was the Cambridgeshire County Council that had to bear the risk and the cost, and that to its enterprise this arresting and significant experiment is primarily due.

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Yours faithfully, F. S. . . . . (M. B., Ch. B.)
(*Name withheld for professional reasons.*)

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MISERIES OF THE RICH

George Bernard Shaw Attacks Present Social System

"I have no illusion," declares Mr. Shaw, in his preface to "On the Rocks," "of being free to say and write what I please."

Mr. Shaw, however, must admit that, if he has not been absolutely free, he has been relatively free to say what pleased him, and that this relative freedom of his is at least as great as any other writer has enjoyed in any age or in any country (writes Mr. Robert Lynd in the "News Chronicle)."

The evidence for his lack of freedom is curious. It is that he once spoke of the danger to the world's peace that would be involved in a revival of Capitalism in Russia and the development of Capitalism in China, and that he could not get a single newspaper to take up his point or report his utterance.

BANNED IN IRELAND.

That is the proof of his lack of freedom so far as England is concerned. He also tells us that one of his books has been banned in the Irish Free State, and that his play, "St. Joan," had to be altered in Vienna to please the Catholic authorities. The worst that has happened to him in England, however, is that the Press does not report his serious speeches.

Is not his complaint a little like the Princess's complaint about the pea?

Mr. Shaw however, feels that he has a long-standing cause of grievance against the Press. If he says anything silly or apparently reactionary it "runs like wildfire through the Press of the whole world." "When I say anything," he adds, "that could break the carefully inculcated popular faith in capitalism, the silence is so profound as to be almost audible."

It will be interesting to see whether this conspiracy of silence—not very obvious to the outside world—will continue now that Mr. Shaw's new volume of plays, with two extremely militant prefaces, has been published.

The preface to "Too True to be Good" begins with an attack on the present social system on the ground not that it is unjust to the poor, but that it is cruel to the rich. Pity for the poor is common, says Mr. Shaw, "but who has pitied the idle rich or really believed that they have a worse time of it than those who have to live on ten shillings a day or less, and earn it?"

If "A Man of Forty" were to ask Mr. Shaw. "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. Shaw would clearly reply. "Not if you are a rich man living on investments."

Believing that the chief opposition to Socialism comes from people who idealise riches and dream of becoming rich and happy themselves one day, he is anxious to explain to the poor and the comparatively poor the horrors of the life of the idle rich man.

He says of himself:

"I would and could live the life of the idle rich if I liked it; and my sole reason for not living it is that I don't like it. I have every opportunity of observing it both in its daily practice and its remoter results; and I know that a year of it would make me more unhappy than anything else of an accepted kind that I can imagine. For, just as the beanfeaster can live like a lord for an afternoon, and the Lancashire factory operative have a gorgeous week at Blackpool when the wakes are on, so I have had my afternoons as an idle rich man, and know only too well what it is like. It makes me feel suicidal."

Mr. Shaw goes on to argue that the only escape from the miseries of being rich lies in Socialism and to contend that the Communist government in Russia is after all only a "reproduction of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church." "The nomenclature is changed, of course; the Church is called the Communist Party; and the Holy Office and its familiars are known as the Komintern or the Gay Pay Oo."

Salvation is, apparently, to come through the abandonment of Parliamentary government, and the introduction of government by Communist experts who are no richer, or little richer, than their neighbours.

HUMAN LIFE NOT SACRED.

The preface to "On the Rocks," the last play in the book, begins with what looks like a plea for the right to exterminate one's opponents and ends with a plea for tolerance.

Mr. Shaw has a humanitarian dislike of punishment, but he appears to have no objection to the killing of anti-social persons. Of certain types of criminals he writes: "To punish such persons is ridiculous; we might as reasonably punish a tile for flying off a roof in a storm and knocking a clergyman on the head. But to kill them is quite reasonable and necessary."

He further declares:

"What we are confronted with now is a growing perception that if we desire a certain type of civilisation and culture we must exterminate the sort of people who do not fit into it.

Mr. Shaw is against cruelty, but—

The notion that persons should be safe from extermination as long as they do not commit wilful murder, or levy war against the Crown, or kidnap, or throw vitriol, is not only to limit social responsibility unnecessarily, and to privilege the large range of intolerable misconduct hat lies outside them, but to divert attention from the essential justification for extermination, which is always incorrigible social incompatibility and nothing else."

He then tells of a Russian Transport Minister who had to shoot with his own hand station-masters who were anti-socially lazy and incompetent.

Russia, indeed, enjoys the enormous advantage of not having a Western legal system to help anti-social offenders to escape.

"It may be quite impossible to convict a forestaller or regrator under a criminal code of having taken a single illegal step, but quite easy to convince any reasonable body of judges that he is what the people call 'a wrong one.' In Russia such a conviction would lead to his disappearance and the receipt by his family of a letter to say that they need not wait up for him, as he would not return home any more."

It must not be thought that Mr Shaw is indulging in an orgy of Sadism. He occasionally uses the word "extermination" loosely and almost humanely.

Having put the case for extermination on a scientific basis, indeed, he swings round abruptly and writes a defence of tolerance, supporting it by means of an imaginary dialogue between Jesus and Pilate.

He says of the case for tolerance:

Put shortly and undramatically the case is that a civilisation cannot progress without criticism, and must therefore, to save itself from stagnation and putrefaction, declare impunity for criticism. This means impunity not only for propositions which, however novel seem interesting, statesmanlike, and respectable, but for propositions that shock the uncritical as obscene, seditious, blasphemous, heretical, and revolutionary. That sound Catholic institution, the Devil's Advocate, must be privileged as possibly the Herald of the World to Come.

Unfortunately, to the exterminating temperament, the critic usually seems to be one of the "wrong ones" whom any reasonable body of judges knows at a glance.

Mr. Shaw himself would have a poor time as a citizen of any but an old-fashioned democratic State.

This is a book in which it seems to me the plays are better than the prefaces. There were some hostile criticisms of "Too True to be Good" and "On the Rocks," when they were produced, but Mr. Shaw is still a master of his craft whose genius, exercises the intelligence and the risible muscles together as no dramatist has done since Moliere.

In his second preface, however, he attempts to advocate tyranny and tolerance in the same breath—a reconciliation impossible even for a man of genius.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. and Miss Bahadurji lunched at Government House on Thursday. His Excellency The Governor of Bombay opened the New Building of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Thursday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society at Government House on Thursday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. H. J. Kania, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Byramjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Sir Kikabhai and Lady Premchand, Engineer Commander W. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Chitre, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Major and Mrs. F. J. Rimell, Mr. H. D. Ash, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. W. Botterill, Mrs. D. P. Chesney, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gulliland, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Donovan, Mr and Mrs. H. Langdale, Mr and Mrs N B Macbeth, Mr and Mrs W G McKee, Mr and Mrs. T. Mural, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pearson, Mr. H. G. Pirrie, Mr and Mrs. F. B. Rickett, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr and Mrs. F. Stones, Dr. C. V. Thornton, and Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Wheeler on Thursday.

PURGING PSALMS OF DAVID

'Jewish" Taint Removed From Section Of Bible For Nazis

A need for "thoroughly purging" the Psalms of David "from Jewish taint" was advanced today in a new hymn book published by a leader of a new Germanic cult.

The book is by Wilhelm Teudt a pioneer in the movement whose 'guiding strength' is gained from the religious inheritance of the German people,' and consists of 75 revised Psalms—in blank verse—instead of the original 150. How Teudt has re-written the poems and 'Germanized' them is shown in this excerpt from his version of the 87th Psalm and the original Psalm as contained in the King James version of the Bible, as follows.

NAZI REVISION

The Lord loeth the height of Germany more than all the dwellings abroad.

"The Lord loveth the yew tree of the Odenwald and the oak of the Baltic.

"I will make mention of the vulgar Euphrates and the Ganges where our forefathers ruled.

"Behold the lands of the Goths, the Longobards and Andalusians; it shall be said our brethern were born and died there.

"But on Osning (part of the Teutoburger forest) the Lord shall count those sprung from blood of the son of Mannus; Ingo, Istu and Ermin.' (Ancient Germanic gods).

BIBLICAL TEXT.

The original, as contained in the authorized or King James version of the Bible, reads:

"His foundation is in the holy mountains.

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.

"Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God Selah.

"I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me: behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there.

"And of Zion it shall be said, this and that man was born in her, and the highest himself shall establish her.

"The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there.

"As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there; all my springs are in thee."

Teudt frankly revealed himself as an anti-fundamentalist. In the foreword to his volume he claimed that Christ was of pure Aryan blood—"His whole spirituality being foreign to Jews."

While not entirely eliminating the Old Testament, Teudt said many features in it were obnoxious and should be pruned.

The so-called Psalms of revenge he eliminated altogether. He said he stood for a new religion which "unites conceptions of God, nature, morality and heroism, which are the imperishable God-given heritage of Germans."

'Napoleon's Heroic Mother

French Plan To Place Her Remains Near Those Of Her Illustrious Son

A great woman forgotten, Napoleon's mother, may soon rest beside him in the Invalides.

Demand has been made to the Ministry of Public Education by patriotic group for the transfer of Madame Bonaparte's body from Ajaccio.

February 2, 1936, will be the centenary of her death, as an exile in Rome, whence her body was transferred to the Corsican capital.

In making their request the patriots pointed out that French history has a great feminine figure in Joan of Arc, but lacks maternal patroness—A Martha Washington of France.

The little Corporal's mother was both beautiful and heroic. She was adored by her emperor-son and praised unstintingly by his fiercest enemies.

Born Letidia Ramolino, at the age of 13 she was married to Charles Bonaparte, himself only 18. This fiery love-match was to give issue to 13 children, whereof eight survived.

GOES TO ELBA.

Letizia Bonaparte spurred her lieutenant-son to espouse the cause of France, which later he was to rule; but she refused to attend his coronation as Emperor of the French accusing him of vanity. She went with to Elba, however and would have followed him to St. Helena, but was refused permission, and resigned herself to end her days in Rome.

Mme. Bonaparte refused to accept abrogation or her expatriation while her son was imprisoned on the Atlantic islet, but worked un-remittingly for mitigation of his fate. Surviving him by 15 years—though infirm and blind, she remained a self-imposed expatriate.

"I showed my sons their duty. I have never been the one to abandon them in their misfortune," she always said.

Before his death, Napoleon thought constantly of his mother.

"My excellent mother" he wrote from St. Helena "is a woman of feeling and great talent. Her character is masculine, proud and honorable. She is worthy of every veneration. My whole life has been formed by the lessons of self-respect and courage which she taught me in my childhood. My good fortune, all that I have ever done that was good, I owe to my mother."

In his will, he bid his son befriend her: "She is a classica' woman."

WORTHY OF PLUTARCH.

Paoli, the great Corsican autonomist and foe of Napoleon, called Mme. Bonaparte "worthy of Plutarch" and compared her to Cornelia, like the Roman prototype of disinterested motherhood, she refused to receive Paoli when he tried to get her and her sons on his side although she knew the danger she incurred for herself and them in thwarting the fiery Corsican leader.

Giuseppe Carducci, great Italian poet and republican, called her "the Corsican Niobe."

Mme. Bonaparte's refusal although an ardent Catholic, to attend the coronation of her son by the pope in Notre-Dame cathedral is cited as one of history's best examples of maternal abnegation.

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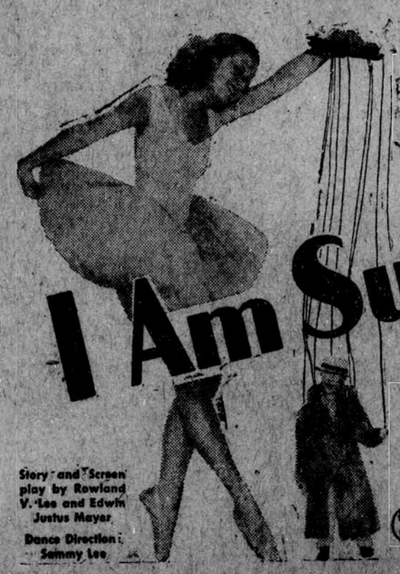

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WITCHCRAFT AMONG INCAS

Austrian Writer Relates Weird Stories Of Black Art Practised By South American Indians

If a South American Indian wishes to get rid of an enemy, he has several subtle ways of doing so. The use of black maize is popular for death charms, according to Miss Alma Karlin an Austrian who has made a close study of Indian superstitions and legends, writes "John of London's Weekly." If one wishes one's enemy to perish in an earthquake, she tells us in "The Death Thorn" (Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.),

"one must obtain some remnants of his food, and a few hairs, and knead them into a dough made with black maize-flour. On a Friday night when the moon is full one must throw this dough into the crater or one of the crevasses of a not yet extinct volcano. The next earthquake will assuredly destroy one's enemy."

In Panama it is thought to be dangerous to allow another person to possess one's photograph:—

"One may even kill with the aid of a photograph. It is only necessary to light a candle at midnight in honour of Sant Antonio del Fuego, pierce the heart of the figure in the photograph with a needle that has never been used, and repeat the Christian name and surname of the victim backward three times."

CHARMED TO DEATH

An old Indian woan told Miss Karlin the story of the way a man once charmed a Chinese half-caste to death. He went, she said,

"to a priest who didn't know him, in some place where he was a stranger, and had a mass for the dead read for the Chinaman. . . . A few days later the Chinaman was dead."

"And how did that happen?" I asked curiously.

"Directly the mass for the dead has been sung the man named is counted as dead in heaven, and is called to join the other souls. And when the angels and the Devil call, mademoiselle, it is no use resisting! No use at all! You wither away, or you fall into the water, or you are struck by lightning; somehow or other there's an end of you!"

Another gruesome form of death magic is to obtain a few hairs from the man you dislike, knead them together with consecrated wax, and press them into the hand of a corpse before the coffin is closed! "The man thus bewitched"—so they say—"must soon follow the dead to the grave."

HOW TO EXTRACT SECRETS

Black maize figures in another astonishing superstition. If a Peruvian Indian wants to question someone who is asleep, he gathers black maize on a Friday night, when the moon is waning, grinds and cooks it before dawn, mixes the dough with water, kneads it into little dumplings, and eats them with only three fingers! He must

"enter the room where the person whose secrets he wishes to discover is already fast asleep; he must carry a lamp with a scarlet shade, so that a red light falls on the sleeper; he must recite a paternoster, and then he must seize the sleeping person by the big toe of the left foot. He must hold the toe between his thumb and forefinger, and put his questions urgently, but speaking in a half-whisper. Then the sleeper, without waking, and without remembering anything of the incident on the following day, will betray his secrets."

If the sleeper doesn't wake during all this rigmarole, he surely deserves to lose his secrets!

In Panama it is unwise to be a wife-beater. Miss Karlin was told how the three brothers of a woman, whose husband constantly ill-treated her, made a figure of straw and beat it soundly every day:—

"And always at certain fixed hours. At six o'clock in the morning, at midday on the stroke of noon, and at six o'clock in the evening, when the sun dips its feet in the ocean. At the same time they called the man by all his names. After three days of this he appeared, and threw himself at their feet, and promised never to beat his wife again. They beat him until he was limp as a rag! And all from a distance!"

LUCK CHANGING

To change your luck a most elaborate process is necessary. You must buy, Miss Karlin was told, three things—a comb, a Spanish onion, and a stockfish! Then you go down to the beach, take all your clothes off, and run into the sea when the tide is beginning to ebb:—

"Then, standing in shallow water, you rub yourself first with the comb, then with the onion, and then with the stockfish, from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet . . . and then you dip yourself under three times. At each dip you throw one of the three things over your shoulder, and cry out loud: 'See, here you have my old luck, give me a new one!' While you are dipping yourself you mustn't look round. But then you turn round three times and run quickly to the bush where your clothes are lying, put everything on inside out—but yet, mademoiselle, for no spirit can do anything to you if you have put on your clothes inside out. When all this is done you go home, and the fresh luck comes!"

And when she mentioned the smell of onion and stockfish, Miss Karlin was told "Isn't a fresh luck worth a little bit of a stink?"

The Incas, the former inhabitants of Peru, had a wonderful postal system. Along the highway between the capital and the coast little huts stood as intervals of half a mile. In each hut a messenger waited, keeping a look-out in either direction:—

"Directly he saw a man running swiftly towards him he ran a little way to meet him, received, without stopping the verbal message to be conveyed, or the packet to be forwarded, and rushed off to the next hut as fast as his legs would carry him. In many of the huts there would be several waiting "chapis" or messengers, and on the principal elevations near the highway watchers were posted whose function it was to blow a horn so soon as they saw a messenger approaching, thereby summoning all the messengers within hearing to be on the watch also and ready to take the road."

The odd thing was that, in spite of their culture, the Incas had no actual system of writing. To record or convey information, says Miss Karlin,

"they made use of "quipus," which were knotted cords. The principal cord was made of gut, and from this hung thin woollen threads, knotted in different ways. Yellow signified gold; white, silver; green, maize or fruits in general; red, blood or war; a single knot stood for the number 10, a double knot for 20, a looped knot for 100, a trebly looped knot for 1,000, and so on. The deaths and births of human beings and domestic animals were carefully recorded."

HUNTING ON A LARGE SCALE

Every fourth year the Incas organized a chase in each province. So many beaters were employed, we are told, that a whole district could be surrounded, and none of the game could escape:

Of the dangerous beasts, such as pumas, jaguars, and wild cats—the domestic cat was unknown—all were slain, but of the useful creatures only the males, and only a certain number, which was in a given ratio to the number of females. All the creatures were counted, and registered as property, just as though they had been tame domestic animals. The llamas and vicunas captured were shorn and then released. The animals killed were distributed among the people, so that everyone could eat his fill of meat.

Miss Karlin quotes an interesting little tale about the origin of the word Peru. The Incas, she says, called their country Tavantin, "which is to say, the four quarters of the world. It is said that when the Spaniards came sailing down the coast of the empire they saw a fisherman sitting on the bank of a wide river, fishing. They approached him, pointed to the land and the water and asked him the name of the country to which they had come. But he misunderstood them, believing that they were asking the name of the river; so he pointed to the water, saying "Pelu," which in Quichua means simply "river." The Spaniards, with their harsher accent, repeated "Peru."

THE OMINOUS BUTTERFLY.

Throughout Central America, we are told, people believe

"That if a butterfly strays into a room some member of the family will die. If it settles on the head or arm of one of the persons in the room, that person will be particularly affected by the death; indeed, the person thus distinguished may be the one to die."

The Peruvian Indian loves to play a particularly melancholy-sounding flute. Miss Karlin was told that they are supposed "to be forbidden by Government to play on these flutes, because they often die of melancholy through listening to them Perhaps the longing of a whole nation for its old glories is awakened at such times."

Mr. Sakharam Mahadev Parkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Vaishya Conference to be held at Bombay on Sunday and Monday next.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

176 Infants Under One ... Year Die In A Week ...

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ended March 24:—

The total mortality 546 was 21 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 24.4 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1933, when the mortality was 635 and the death rate 28.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 522 and the death rate 21.7.

Out of the deaths, 176 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Smallpox caused 12 attacks including 6 imported and 6 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death. Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 5.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 569 which compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1933, viz: 564 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz: 446.

SAFEGUARDING AMATEURS' INTERESTS

Madras Forms Association For Boxers

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the boxing enthusiasts of Madras was held at the Committee Room of the Council Chamber under the presidency of the Governor, with the object of forming an association, and thus safeguarding the interests of the amateurs.

Opening the proceedings of the meeting, His Excellency the Governor said they had met there for the purpose of forming a Boxing Association. Last year, His Excellency said, two boxing competitions were held and the boxing spirit had been catching home in this presidency. They wanted to keep it firmly secure in its amateur stages. He did not want to say anything against the professional boxer. His Excellency thought that if there was association to control amateur boxing, various irregularities might creep in and it might be difficult afterwards to rectify the irregularities. There was yet another difficulty in that the amateur boxers of other presidencies might have difficulty to box with the boxers of this presidency who were not regular amateurs and who would find themselves in an unenviable position. That was why they thought it necessary to start an association and put it on sound footing.

TWO POSSIBILITIES.

On the question of formation of an association, Mr. H. C. Buck, who was called upon to state his views, said that it occurred to him that there were two possibilities. He took it for granted first of all that there was a desire and a need for forming a Boxing Association or for some body to regulate and promote amateur boxing. One of these would be to tack it on to the existing Olympic Association, and the other would be to form an entirely new boxing association. Personally he believed that emphasis should be placed on the promotion rather than on dictation in these matters of developing boxing or other sports.

After discussion it was decided to allot seats for the following bodies on the Managing Committee of the Association with power to coopt. Army 1, Port Trust 1, Railways 1, Colleges 2, Schools 2, University of Madras 1, Andhra University 1, Boy Scouts Association 1, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills 1, Y.M.C.A. 1, and Y.M.C.A. 1.

The following office bearers were elected: His Excellency the Governor of Madras Patron, Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller, Lord Bishop of Madras, President, Mr. H. C. Buck, Secretary and Dr. C. V. N. Sastri, Treasurer.

It was decided to restrict the activities of the association to Madras, leaving out the Indian states and to name it the Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—A. P.

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CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
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Chairman:—Sir HORMASJI COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.,
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MIND YOUR EYE
"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM. Panchpota, (Bengal).

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CAUGHT 'NAPPING' IN COURT

After Not Sleeping For 45 Years

"Aged, 73, William Colson, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, has not slept for 45 years."

This note was published by William Hickey in "These Names Make News" in the "Daily Express" on January 8, but it must now be revised.

Mr. William Colson has been caught napping. His forty-five-year record has been spoilt by forty winks.

It happened, according to the "Daily Express," in this way.

Mr. Colson, a curio dealer, had to attend the Port Elizabeth magistrate's court as a witness.

Case Delayed.

The case in which he was involved was delayed. To pass the time he visited the circuit sessions in an adjacent court.

When his case was called he could not be found.

Court ushers paraded up and down the corridors calling his name. Then some one mentioned having seen him enter the circuit court.

He was found, cosily tucked away in the corner of a bench, fast asleep.

So deep was his slumber that the usher had to shake him before he looked up.

Mr. Colson says that he was twenty-eight when sleep deserted him. He was in England at the time. Two London specialists attributed his insomnia to a weak heart and gave him six weeks to live.

He went to South Africa and started his career as a curio dealer.

"To-day," he says, "I have the constitution of an ox."

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Bengali's Bid For Yet Another World Record

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Mr. Prafulla Ghose the reputed Bengali Swimmer who is holding the World's Endurance Swimming Championship intends to set up another record this time with handcuffs on he will enter the Cornwallis Square Tank on Saturday hoping to swim 24 hours continuously.—United Press.

European Commits Suicide

BANGALORE, March 29.

T. C. Nankervis, European, a motor dealer was found dead last night twenty miles away on the Kolar Road with a bullet wound on the head. His car stood nearby.

The body was brought to Bangalore this afternoon. An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide was returned.—A. P.

Will Ghuznavi Succeed Ghuznavi

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The term of the office of Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, Member of the Executive Council of Bengal Government terminates on April 22.

It is definitely known here that there will be no extension of his term of office.

It is understood that candidates aspiring to succeed Sir G. K. Ghuznavi include Sir Hasan Suhrwardy, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Mr. Azizul Haque and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.

It is rumoured that Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi who left for Calcutta this evening will try to step in, when his brother retires.—United Press.

At a public meeting of the Buddhists held at Ananda College, Colombo, it was decided to establish an Orphanage for children, to commemorate the memory of the late Ven Dharmapala who died last year in India.

Screen Favourite

...r MODAK

...ring in double Role

...ight or during this week

...NETONE'S HINDI TALKIE

...ond Prince"

...ory Extraordinary setting, etc.

...s a Marvellous Feature

...Sun., and Mon. at 3 p.m.

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CHARNI ROAD.

...T ATTRACTION

...PARIKSHA"

...ART, HINDI TALKIE.

2,000 Years have passed away!

But the Story of the TOY-CART is as fresh as anything

VASANT Movietone Presents their Hindi Super production

VASANT SENA

OR

MRITCCHAKATIKA

Featuring: Miss JOHRA, Miss SITARA, SHANKARRAO KHATU & others.

Story adaptation from Raja SHOODRAK'S Sanskrit Play of the sam Name by Dr. BHANLAL DAVE

Musical Hits at their Sweetest — Best Acting—

at IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-day, To-morrow and on Monday at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

FROM FRIDAY NEXT

RADHA FILM Co.'s

NAGAN

TALKING URDU DRAMA

with ANWARI, CHANDA, NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat fame)

A picture of Love, Romance, Thrills, Suspense and Revenge depicting the viles of a woman

Dialogue & Songs: Munshi Nasar Lakhnavi.

Time & Rates as usual SUPER TALKIES Charni Road, (Jn.)

DON'T MISS This Phantasy from the Arabian Nights.

with

Screen's smartest Star

SULOCHANA

in

"Khawab-e-Hasti" or "Magic Flute"

FUN, FROLIC LAUGHTER

Imperial's Wonder Picture You cannot forget

Majestic Cinema GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

We Have Great Pleasure

IN ANNOUNCING THE

2nd Glorious Week of

Chandidas

(HINDI)

[A NEW THEATRES LTD. HINDI SUPER]

which was welcomed by record Breaking Crowds during the last week.

A PICTURE OF 53-WEEKS REPUTE

Featuring UMASHASHI DEVI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB—a Picture Super at

HINDI VERSION by AGA HASHRA Kashmiri

Direction by NITIN BOSE.

Also Showing

DULARI BIBI

A 3-Reeler Comedy

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NEW THEATRES LTD

MINERVA TALKIES

Lamington Road

(Popular Cosmopolitan Talkie Palace)

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

Matinee To-day, To-morrow on Monday and on Holidays at 3 P.M.

A Best Entertainment during the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Tara Sundari

3rd Triumphant Week

Unanimously acknowledged.

Universally accepted.

Unreservedly eulogized. . .

An unique representation of the story of the past,

See and hear GOHAR in one of her most outstanding successes

With E. Billimoria

Time as usual

A Chandulal Shah production

West End Talkies

BHAKTA PRALHAD

(Marathi)

ENTERTAINMENT AT ITS BEST

In 4th & Last Week AT KOHINOOR CINEMA DADAR

Daily at 5, 7-35 & 10-30 P.M. Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

On Sat., Sun., Mon. and Holidays.

Featuring MASTER MOHAN and RATNAPRABHA

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SARASWATEE CINETONE SUPER PRODUCTION

BHAKTA PRALHAD (Hindi) Nearing Completion

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Save "Thousands & Thousands Of Lives"

Dr. Soft On Urgency Of Draining Bharthua Lake

Mahatma Points Out Need Of Expert Engineer's Advice For Purpose

SITAMARHI, March 29.

Mahatma Gandhi, who left Muzaffarpur this morning for a rural tour of the Muzaffarpur District, arrived at Bedaul, and drove to Bharthua Chaur, where Dr. Madhoram Soft received him on behalf of the Sahayak Samiti.

Due to efforts of Dr. Soft the question of draining out the water of Bharthua Chaur has come to the forefront.

Gandhiji accompanied by Dr. Soft stepped in a country boat and moved some distance. Dr. Soft explained the facts concerning Bharthua to Mahatmaji on the boat.

PUBLIC MEETING ADDRESSED.

Gandhiji addressed a mammoth public meeting. In the course of his address he said that his presence there was due entirely to the efforts of Dr. Soft who had been speaking about Bharthua ever since his arrival in Bihar.

Proceeding Mahatmaji said that miserable plight of the people adjoining Bharthua was due entirely to this lake. Attention of the Government had been drawn to the fact, and efforts were being made to drain out water. The Government was willing to take up work, but needed expert engineers for advice.

DRAINING OUT LAKE WATER.

Gandhiji further said that he was satisfied that Bharthua water must be drained out as the lake was injurious to the health of the people devastated fertile land and mango gardens.

Mahatmaji also spoke about removal of untouchability and warned the people not to be beggars.

Dr. Soft said that appalling condition of the people, living in the surrounding locality, was entirely due to Bharthua lake. He thanked the Government for their prompt action in sending the Chief Engineer to the lake and earnestly appealed to the Government to devise means to drain out water to ameliorate the condition of the people and thus to save thousands and thousands of lives.—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES SITAMARHI

PATNA, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party left Sitamarhi at 8 a m this morning and addressed a public meeting at Rampurhari.

A ladies' meeting held there was also addressed by him.

Mahatmaji visits Bharthuacuri and returns to Bedaul where he addresses another meeting.—United Press.

Procession of the unemployed at Bori Bunder proceeding to the public meeting on Thursday evening.

Patient's Tragic Fall In Hospital

Leaves Bed In Delirium, Runs Downstairs, Trips And Falls, & Later Dies In Another Hospital

At the inquest on Friday on the body of Lallubhai Jiwabhai Francis, a dealer in motor parts, the tragic story of how the deceased, who was being treated for pneumonia on the 2nd floor of Patel's Hospital, New Queen's Road, ran down the stairs while in a delirious state, tripped and fell heavily and broke his spine in the result, was related.

In the course of evidence before the Coroner it was tendered by the brother-in-law of the deceased Mr. Samuel Uakan Parmar, the Head Clerk in Messrs. Mackinnon MacKenzie Co., how his wife (the deceased's sister) and himself while out on the veranda after visiting the patient on the early morning of March 14, last, found the patient's cot empty and that when they went downstairs they were horrified to find the groaning man with a fractured spine breathing heavily.

The patient was later removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired on 28th March last.

The X-ray attendant at Patel's Hospital in his evidence before the Coroner said that at 5 a.m. on 14th March last, the patient ran down the stairs and that while taking a turn he tripped and fell heavily. The witness ran after the patient to stop him but did not reach him in time.

Curiously enough, on admission of the patient to the J. J. Hospital the surgeon was told a different story by the relatives, namely, that the patient in a state of delirium jumped out of the window of Patel's Hospital from the 2nd floor and thus broke his back.

A verdict of accidental death while trying to run out of Patel's Hospital in a delirious state was returned.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE

Commissioner Bans Participation Of Govt. Servants

KARACHI, March 29.

Great resentment prevails in Sind over the refusal of the Commissioner to permit Government servants to attend the Sind Hindu Conference.

In reply to the Secretary to the Conference, the Commissioner says that in the present state of communal feeling, he does not believe that there is the possibility of the Conference avoiding topics of political and controversial nature.—United Press.

Dacoits Loot Goods And Cash Of Rs. 5,500

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, March 29.

Ram Prasad Pathak a Brahmin resident of Nayakhera a village 4 miles from Rahatgarh Police Station House, is reported to have been a victim of a daring dacoity. It is alleged that about 15 to 20 armed dacoits raided Ramprasad's house, late in the evening, assaulted the inmates and decamped with property worth about Rs 5.500 consisting of ornaments, a knife, a muzzle loading gun and cash.

FATAL SCORPION-BITE

News of death from scorpion bite comes from Nanau, a village near Naraoli, Uttamchand Bania is reported to have been bitten by a scorpion at about 8 p.m. The bite proved fatal and the man died within three hours.

C. P. GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH MALGUZARS

Discussion On Damage By Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, March 29.

His Excellency the Governer, while he came here from Jubbulpore granted interviews to Rao Bahadur Gourishanker Tiwari, K S Fakir Mohammad, Raja Aman Singh Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao Gopal Rao, Rao Sahib Partap Singh, Pandit K C Sharma, Pandit Sadashive Rao, Raja Mardan Singh and Thakur Devisingh. It transpires that His Excellency's vsit was in connection with the damage done to crops by frost. He had a discussion with the above-named Malguzars and elicited their opinions as regards the damage. During his short stay visited the Police Training School, Main Hospital and the Women's (Dufferin) Hospital.

"CONDITION OF INDIA" PROSCRIBED

NEW DELHI, March 30.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary says that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy (a) of a book entitled "Condition of India", being a report of the delegation sent to India by the India League in 1932 or (b) any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproduction of the matter contained in the said book.—A. P.

YOUTH TO HANG

For Throttling His Friend To Death

LAHORE, March 29.

The story of the murder of a friend by a friend was related today when one Nazir Khan a Muslim youth was convicted under Section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced to death for the murder of one Bhag Din by Mr. Martin, Sessions Judge.

It was alleged that the accused and the deceased who were residents of village Bhuneki in Lahore District were very thick frieinds and on visiting terms. The accused, later suspecting deceased's illicit intimacy with his wife, conspired with Mali, approver to murder him. They called him one night to accused's house where they throttled him to death and took his dead body on the back of an ass and burried it in a forest nearby.

Later Mali turned an approver and disclosed the facts of the case and assuced was arrested and bones of the deceased, were exhumed from his grave. The Sessions Judge after the trial found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.—United Press.

ARMS ACT CASE

Dist. Magistrate And Police Supdt. Give Evidence

CHITTAGONG, March 29.

The District Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and Military Intelligence Officer appeared today as prosecution witnesses before the Special Magistrate trying the Arms Act Case.

The accused Kalikinkar Dey and Manindra Dutta were arrested in December last in the village of Bidagram.—

The District Magistrate said that he visited Bidagram in the morning following the accused's arrest and ordered the search of the house in which the accused were found which resulted in the discovery of a revolver and some cartridges.

The Military Officer corroborated the statement of the District Magistrate.

The Police Superintendent narrated the seach story and the find of arms concealed under thatched roof. The revolver seized witness said, was reported to be the same as the one that was missing from a police sub-inspector's house.

The case has been adjourned.—A. P.

Jain Saints And 'Initiation'

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

For more than 3 weeks, the Jain Saints' Conference is being held here.

The question of "initiation" is the most important problem, and the conference has decided that no "initiation" ceremony can be performed either at night or during the monsoon, and that 6 months' time is enough to test the sincerity of a "sansari", whether he or she wants to become a "Sadhu" or "sadhvi."

The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has in the meantime intimated the Nagarseth that the deliberations should be concluded as early as possible, because of the danger of meningitis.

In the Conference there are 2 sections, (1) orthodox, and (2) reformists. It is understood that the reformist youths are against all moves on old lines. It is confirmed that the Jain youths are meeting very shortly at Ahmedabad or Bombay to discuss the whole problem.

The Diksha Restraint Act of Baroda has done a lot in giving an impetus to the reformist block.

It is the general opinion of the reformist school that the Sadhus should devote their time to enhance the cultural values of Jainism, and to preaching the gospel of nationalism and Swadeshism. United Press.

Miss Maniben Kara, whose resolution for relief of unemployment distress was accepted by the Bombay Corporation on Thursday.

MILITARY CALLED OUT

Curfew Order In Fyzabad And Ajodhya

LCUKNOW, March 29.

A company of British Infantry has marched, to Bivouac between Fyzabad and Ajodhya and curfew order has been passed in both places, announces a Government communique issue today describing the communal disturbance at Ajodhya on 27th March.

Since the 28th instant, however, no further trouble is reported, adds the communique.

On March 27th, according to the Communique, two old fakirs were murdered in a mosque and a woman killed in another place, while 8 other Mahomedans received minor injuries and 18 Mahomedan houses were burnt as a result of the clash at Ajodhya.—A.P.

Arrest Of Alleged Dacoits

SHEIKHUPURA, (By Mail.)

A police party numbering thirty under the command of the Superintendent of police surrounded village Khanpur, 8 miles from here on Sunday morning, and arrested two members of an alleged gang of dacoits, and also unearthed a quantity of gold and silver and one gun.

It is stated that the suspects were responsible for a daring dacoity in village Noeke, District Gujranwala, a fortnight ago. The police first effected an arrest in Lyallpur in this connection, and on information obtained then, set about the recovery of the loot.

The alleged head of the gang was serving a sentence for nonpayment of a small debt, and the police took him to Khanpur for the purpose of locating the spot where the loot was buried. 125 tolas of gold and ten seers of silver are stated to have been recovered.—A. P.

KHADI FORTNIGHT FOR BOMBAY

Exhibition To Be Opened On April 28

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League, and All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay, an All-India Khadi Exhibition will be held in Bombay, for a period of a fortnight, commencing from 28th April to 13th May, 1934.

The Exhibition is being held for propagating Khadar and rendering help to the 'quake-stricken people of Bihar'. The net proceeds of the Exhibition will be sent to Bihar Central Relief Committee.

LOSS TO PARSI COMMUNITY

Mr. P. J. Randeria Dies Of Heart-Failure

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The Parsi community in Kathiawar has lost a veteran journalist by the death through heart-failure at Bhavnagar of Mr. P. J. Randeria. He served the Bhavnagar State Railway in various capacities for nearly 45 years and was at the time of his death holding the office of the station master at Bhavnagar Port. As a tribute to his memory the booking was suspended for a day both at Bhavnagar Terminus and Bhavnagar Port for the first time in the history of the Bhavnagar State Railway.

The deceased was an impressive speaker and had few rivals in Kathiawar in the difficult art of conversation; naturalness, sincerity and effectiveness characterised his writings and public utterances.—United Press.

GRANT TO ENLIST U. S. SUPPORT

PATNA, March 29.

Mr. W. T. Grant, the American business magnate who interviewed Gandhiji at Sonepur, has made a donation of 200 dollars for earthquake relief. He gave Babu Rajendra Prasad a cheque for this amount.

Mr. Grant, in the course of conversation gave a vivid picture of the terrible havoc caused by the earthquake at Muzaffarpur and said, that on his return to America he would try to arouse American sympathy for the cause of earthquake relief in Bihar.

He stated that he was greatly impressed by Gandhiji's personality and had fulfilled one of his greatest desires by meeting him.

The Hon'ble Mr. Whitty leaves on a tour of inspection of Monghyr on March 31. He will also visit Bhagalpur and Jamalpur reaching Ranchi on April 3.—A.P.

BANDRA'S QUOTA

Collections made by Bandra in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund are as under:—

Half the proceeds of the benefit night given by Kalekar's circus in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund, Bandra Rs. 495-2-0; collection from boxes on the above night Rs. 27-3-6.

Net proceeds of sale of chocolates on the above night Rs. 6-1-0. Dr. D. A. D'Monte Rs. 101; Mr. K. C. Marrott Rs. 101; Dr. D. P. Malabari Rs. 100; Mr. Manu Subedar Rs. 100; Mr. H. C. Captain Rs. 51; Mr. H. R. Michael Rs. 50; Mr. L. W. Michael Rs. 50.

In concluding sums less than Rs. 50, the total of collections has reached the grand total of Rs. 1532-10-6.

ROYAL SCOT RETURNS TO ORDINARY SERVICE

After its exhibition tour of five different countries lasting nearly a year, the Royal Scot train is now returning to ordinary service on the L. M. S. Railway.

During its tour the train has visited 103 cities and towns, and was inspected by 4,009,744 persons.

An enormous quantity of souvenirs and gifts of every kind rang from a working model of the locomotive to a plate of prawns—was amassed by the crew of the train during the tour.

The engine and the eight coaches are distinguished from the other trains on the service by the commemorative plates, recording the trip, which have been placed in the corridors of the coaches and on the side of the engine.

Woes Of C. P. F

Jhabwala Suggests As Remedy For

JUBBULPUR, March 30.

A large representative meeting of the Workers and Peasants of Central Provinces and Berar was held to-day in Junsganj at Jubbulpur under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala of Bombay, who in his opening remarks said:—

"The principal industry of the C. P. is agriculture. God has endowed the Province with some of the most fertile resources. The main source of even Government revenue in the province comes from income from agriculture.

Increase In Funds.

Since 1871-72 when the scheme of provincial finance was first introduced the funds extracted from the provinces by the heavy hand of administration has increased four-fold. Among the principal heads of Revenue may be named only a few following out of the many I may well recount, namely, taxes on income, land revenue, excise, stamps, forests, registration, irrigation, debt services, civil administration and miscellaneous.

"Under these heads Governments collects annually from you no less than 9 to 10 crores of rupees. Government similarly expends what it collects on various departments and it has been doing it for years past and yet the agriculturists of Central Provinces in the midst of God's plenty is one of the poorest in the country with but rude reed walls to protect himself against rain and cold, no chattel except empty-mud-pots and no clothes except torn tatters.

Unjust System.

"The Zamindari system is a disastrous vestige of human injustice that lies like a heavy yoke upon you agriculturists and farmers: The capitalist—civilisation has made one part of society more affluent and the other part more wretched and poverty prevailing among the masses which ought not to exist in the natural state, is the creation of this civilized life. The earth in its natural state is the common property of the human race; there could be no such thing as landed property.

"The Zamindars who never toil over the cultivation of the land are the recognised occupants of land under existing society which had dispossessed you of your God-given, rights in perpetuity.

Law Of The Sword.

"The fault of the present agrarian injustice lies in the prevailing system of society.

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STOP THIS INTER-PROVINCIAL

Indian Merchants' Appeal. T Bengal Leade

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a statement regarding Inter-provincial feelings says: "The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay), have noticed with grave concern that the recent financial statement presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Finance Member to the Government of India has again given rise to inter-provincial jealousies and bickerings. One of the budget proposals was that Excise duty should be levied on matches, thereby enabling the Central Government to remit half of the proceeds of the export duty on jute to Bengal and other provinces such as Bihar and Orissa and Assam. There was a protest meeting held in Bombay on 2nd March, 1934 convened by the Sheriff.

Our friends in Bengal are greatly exercised over this meeting and some hard words have been indulged in on the other side regarding the attitude of Bombay, who, it is alleged, is inspired by jealousy. The Committee of the Chamber do not think that Bombay citizens have been actuated by jealousy in their protest. Facts are quite the contrary. All that Bombay wants is equitable and fair treatment for herself. She does not grudge anything being allotted to Bengal, but wants that something should be allotted to herself for relieving her wants and needs. The Committee made this clear in a statement they issued regarding the Budget proposals on the 3rd March.

Bombay and Bombay Presidency have always cherished a great regard for Bengal who has produced some of the foremost men in religion, literature, politics, whose services to the national cause are invaluable. Dr. Tagore, Sir

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COMPLAINT and REMEDY

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Sarsaparilla.
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution. So you enter the No. 14 in the corresponding No. of COMPLAINT.

RULES.

(1) After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

EN-ZET
(India) AGENCY
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI
(REGD.)
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.
Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, 2.

OGYA VATI
TH GIVING TABLETS.
ular and cheap remedy
ne of the most common
complaints in India.
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
lbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT
It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint.
Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
...ination of blood-Haemogoblin and ...grapes with Malt ...t from Barley
...EMICAL WORKS Ltd.
...Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH
Cool & Refreshing
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS PHYLLOSAN
...ether it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain about it by applying at once to the Sole Agents:
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK
A wonderful ointment.
...u will get full particulars from the ...Get one to-day.
...AQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS.
...Jaijikar Street, Bombay, 3.

ALWAYS USE ATOMIDINE
The sure remedy for
? ? ?
Full particulars from:—
...ERICAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
...ruth Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusurtz, Munich, Germany:—
I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.
I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
Sole Agents,
Nadirshaw Printer & Co.,
Bombay.

ANTI-BYTE
Its something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.
MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
Sassoon Building,
53, Forbes St., Bombay.

AURFESIL PILLS
...nerture gives the answer-
...y run a risk? Ask ...rithem before entering
...as from
...G. PANDIT & Co.,
...r Bldg. Forbes St.,
...Fort, BOMBAY

? ENERVIN ?
Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Meadows St., Bombay.

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT!
makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
MONEY BACK Guarantee
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach!
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
41, Opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information from
C. G. PANDIT & CO.
KIRTY BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS
BOMBAY, 2.

POYSHA
? ? ? ?
POY BROS.
OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
You might make sure about it however by applying to the Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Girgaum, Bombay 2.

JUST TRY BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
Full particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
33, Katari Mansions, opp. G. P. O.
Fort, Bombay.

THE REMEDY IS INSURANCE
THE HEALER IS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

INDO BALM
Those who have a not of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS.
Girgaum, Bombay.

ALEMBIC MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

The Special Aspirin FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only)
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

Alembic
BORO-THYMULIN.
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Crevices, Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd
Baroda and Bombay.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDER REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT. YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CALL FUNDS AS HIGH AS 5 PER CENT

Small Business In Securities

EASIER TENDENCY IN MILL SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Mar. 29.

This was a short working week in all the markets due to the incidence of the Easter Holidays.

MONEY.

Money was in good demand throughout the week and call funds commanded as high as 5 per cent yesterday; but this is considered to be a temporary feature and rates are likely to ease off after the turn of the month. Treasury maturities amounted to Rs. 45.75 lacs and renewals to Rs. 357 lacs including Rs. 207 lacs of intermediates. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small decline of Rs. 12.72 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 1 3/4 per cent. Two to three months 2 1/4 per cent. and six months 2 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market, price fluctuations were narrow and the volume of business transacted was relatively small. There was a fair amount of investment demand in short term bonds. 3 1/2 per cent Paper showed little change closing at Rs. 88-6. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 receded to Rs. 97-10. 4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 declined by 2 annas to Rs. 102-15. 1934-37 loan is quoted at Rs. 100-11 and 1943s at Rs. 102-15. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 108-1 while 1934 bonds eased slightly to Rs. 100-11. 5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 remained unaltered at Rs. 107-5, while 1940-43 loan improved from Rs. 107-11 to Rs. 107-14. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 loan closed at Rs. 115. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan maintained the last closing rate of Rs. 108. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development loan eased to Rs. 105-10 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds to Rs. 105-2.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was firm both for near and forward positions. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6 1/16 and buyers at 1/6 3/32d. Some fresh business in connection with the export of gold was transacted for ready as well as forward shipments and there was a slightly better showing of merchandise export bills. At the last bidding for £1 million sterling in allotment was but 1 3/4 per cent. The following are the closing rates in the forward market. April 1/6 1/16; May 1/6 1/32; June 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation moved between dol 5.11 and dol 5.09 3/8 closing at dol 5.11 1/4. The Paris-London cross rate after easing from 77-43 to 77.31 improved and closed at 77.56. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.87 and 59.34 respectively.

GOLD.

In sympathy with narrow fluctuations in the sterling dollar cross rate, movements in the local market were narrow and the price of ready ranged between Rs. 33-12 and Rs. 33-10-9. A fair amount of business was transacted both for near as well as for forward delivery. Arrivals from upcountry are fair-sized and stocks on hand approximate 4 lacs tolas and the daily offtake stands at 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns declined to Rs. 21-4-9 for ready and Rs. 21-5-0 for 27th April settlement. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 8.83 lacs per s.s. "Pres. Johnson" on the 23rd and Rs. 19.62 lacs per s.s. Viceroy of India on the 24th March. The quotation for gold in London after an initial decline to 136sh. improved to 136s. 5d. and closed at. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 33-12 and Rs. 33-10-9 for ready, Rs 33-12-9 and Rs. 33-11 for 3rd April settlement and Rs. 33-13-6 and Rs. 33-11-9 for 39th April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 82,669 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

A easier tone was manifest in the silver market this week following a decline in the Shanghai dollar and lack of encouraging reports from the U. S. A. The volume of business transacted was small. Stocks on hand are still unchanged at about 10,000 bars and the daily offtake averages some 40 bars. In Shanghai the dollar declined from 1/4 5/16 to 1/4 1/8. In London the price of silver was unchanged at 20d. for ready and 20 1/16d for forward closing at 19 7/8d and 19 15/16d respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-8 and Rs. 54-15 for ready, Rs 61-5 and Rs. 60-14 for 4th April settlement and Rs. 55-10 and Rs. 55-1 for 4th May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 36,120 in coin.

SHARES.

Prices on the stock exchange were easier in the cotton mill section following weakness in the price of raw cotton and the approach of the April settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 759/6 752/8; Century Rs. 215 212/8; Central India Rs. 250 247/8; Kohinoor Rs. 128/12 127/8; New Great Rs. 124/6 119/6; Simplex Rs. 76/4 74/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 181/4 177/8.

The miscellaneous section was firm and rates were fully maintained. Tata Iron Ordys. were quoted at Rs. 55-14 and Defds at Rs. 206-4. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 121-12. Tata Hydros kept steady though receded slightly to Rs. 141/4xd. Tata Power shares closed at Rs. 986/4. Andhra Valley shares declined from Rs. 1382/8 to Rs. 1373/12. Alcocks lost about Rs. 8 to Rs. 192/8 and Bombay Burmahs eased from Rs. 413/2 to Rs. 400-10. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs 140/4 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 270. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 28/2, Indian Cements at Rs. 373/12, and Katni OOrdys at Rs. 315/10. Shahabad Cement shares were unchanged at Rs. 323/2. Scindia steam shares were slightly better at Rs. 9-8. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij steadied to Rs. 785, while Tapti Valleys eased from Rs. 745 to Rs. 730.

Imperial Bank shares were maintained at Rs. 1270 and Contributories at Rs. 316/4. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 105/4, and these of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/14.

Reduced Turnover In Yarn

HIGHER PRICES OF ENGLISH YARNS RESTRICT BUSINESS.

Sales Of Art-Silks Falling

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Our market has ruled quiet and featureless during the whole past week, and prices have remained more or less unchanged in almost all kinds and qualities of yarns. There has also been no improvement in prices of Cotton during the week and the fluctuations have been very narrow. Owing to intervention of several Holidays, turnover in Yarn Market has been considerably reduced. Reports from consuming centres are also not encouraging and owing to considerable falling off in demand for yarns, during the last several weeks, dealers prefer to make purchases only in small lots for fear of losses. It is also reported that the Handloom weavers find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet even at the present apparently low level of prices in yarns, in as much as they have to meet the very severe competition from the Japanese as well as Indian Mill cloth which are offered at comparatively much cheaper prices. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the demand for Indian yarns has continued to remain poor and unsatisfactory during the last several weeks. On the other hand, considering the present prices of cotton, it is almost difficult, if not impossible, for our Mills to spin satisfactory qualities and to supply them to several markets at anything like remunerative prices. In many cases they have been making sales at losses with a view to keep their qualities going but naturally this cannot continue for longer time. The buyers and sellers will have to meet somewhere and it is quite possible that as the present prices of yarns are low and attractive, as soon as there is some improvement in demand from the consuming districts, some satisfactory business will be possible by the Mills in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No business has been possible in this class of yarns owing to comparatively much higher prices quoted by Manchester Spinners as against Japanese and Shanghai yarns. Stocks in the market are very low but the replacing costs are much higher

JAPANESE YARNS

Some further improvement has been found in case of Mercerized yarns on account of shortage of stocks and limited arrivals as well as due to the Import Houses quoting higher prices. Demand however has fallen off on account of rise in prices. As regards Single and Twofold Grey yarns prices have remained unchanged with a moderate turnover. Import Houses have been quoting unchanged prices, but no forward business of importance has been possible. The tone has been steady all along in all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns. Sampin has been slightly weak due to decline in Cotton prices whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week Sales in Syndicate goods have considerably declined on account of comparatively much higher prices of Syndicate qualities as compared with the Japanese yarns. Reports have been received to the effect that there are further heavy arrivals of Japanese yarns at all Ports particularly at Madras and prices have therefore been unfavourably affected. In the Local Market all Japanese yarns have been fast going into consumption or account of their cheap and attractive prices and the stocks therefore are limited. Rumours have been current al. along in the consuming districts that the Syndicate will lower their prices any moment in view of the fact that prices are comparatively much higher than the Japanese rates and therefore without substantial reduction in rates no sales of Syndicate goods will be possible. It remains to be seen how far this view proves to be correct, and when. In the meantime sales of Syndicate goods are very limited and only in small lots. As regards Japanese forward quotations they are practically unchanged with steady undertone. Forward business has been reported to be on a small scale only. The future tendency of the market is rather uncertain at the moment.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been reports of further sales by our Mills in Coarse counts at prices which are hardly remunerative and perhaps make both ends meet with difficulty. As regards consuming districts demand continues to remain yet poor particularly from important districts like Rangoon, Calcutta and the South and in many cases the rates offered are much too low to admit of any business in bulk. The recent decline in Cotton prices has also shaken the confidence from amongst the dealers who were making speculative purchases in yarns and some of them have been liquidating their holdings at the market rates. Stocks with the Mills have also been increasing. It is however believed that if cotton prices keep steady at or about this level there will be possibly some improvement in the demand for yarns in view of the fact that the present prices are low and attractive.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Stagnation In Business

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

130 mills in the medium counts section of the trade agreed to close this week owing to the present stagnation in trade. Actually, however, only between 60 and 70 closed. The others all had some very good reasons why they should not close this particular week. In face of the above it rather looks to us as if there is more going on than there appears to be on the surface, though there is no doubt that trade is nothing like as brisk as it was at the end of last year. The fact of the matter is that spinners are still working on some of the very heavy orders they booked last year, but new business is very difficult to obtain. The British index of production of yarns rose from 87.9 per cent in the third quarter of last year to 96.9 per cent in the last quarter, and many spinners booked heavily, some of them for six months ahead.

CLOTH.

All markets have been quiet and reports are coming to hand daily about the unreasonable Japanese competition in practically all our outlets abroad. In Egypt, for instance, they exported in 1928, 77,500,000 square yards of cotton piece goods, whereas in 1933 their exports exceeded 200,000,000 square yards, and it is not that the people in Egypt are buying more, but that our exports dropped from 128,500,000 to just over 64,000,000 square yards. In other words Japan's exports of cotton goods to Egypt have more than doubled in six years, while ours have halved.

South American business has been chiefly for the Argentine and Colombia in dyeing and printing cloth, linings and poplins. Burnley makers of printing and bleaching cloths are not doing at all well, and a large number of looms are idle. Markets like the Near East, East and West Africa, Persia and several of the Continental outlets, are buying very sparingly, but there have been occasional substantial transactions in piece dyed goods and in grey cloth for finishing with Scandinavia. Both South Africa and Australia have done a steady business in heavy cloth, linings, artificial silk fabrics and fancies, and certain producers of coloured stripes and plain poplins have sold well for Canada. Home trade demand has covered an extensive range of cloth, but very few orders for big quantities have been given out.

YARNS.

The one bright spot is that spinners are holding firmly to the new prices, and there are no cases of spinners selling at under the recognised prices, though many of them are now making to stock in certain qualities, and practically all of them have some machinery stopped.

Strong complaints are heard about the discrimination of Germany in favour of Switzerland as against Lancashire in the duties on imported yarns, and about the operation of the Lancashire quota in regard to counts 47's and coarser. This quota for the year has been completed at this early stage, and many spinners are stated to have been left with large stocks on their hands. These will eventually find their way into Germany, via Switzerland.

One Degree Below Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th March 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours — 005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 78 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).0

Official Barometer Reading dated 30-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, March 30.

Yesterday's depression over Baluchistan has filled up after causing a few falls of rain there and in North-West Frontier Province and Punjab Hills with local rain in Kashmir. Elsewhere wether continues dry.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Sonamarg three inches; Chaman, Parachinar and Mutree quarter each.

FORECAST

A few falls of rain may occur in Kashmir.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 29.

May 1934	12.01
July 1934	12.13
October 1934	12.28
December 1934	12.38
January 1935	12.43
Middling Spot	12.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 29.

March	—
May 1934	11.99
July 1934	12.08
Middling Spot	12.09
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	11.88
July 1934	11.99
October 1934	12.13
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.91
July 1934	12.02
October 1934	12.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 29.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934	—	—
April 1934		6.11
May 1934	6.06	6.11
June 1934		6.09
July 1934	6.05	6.08
August 1934		6.07
September 1934		6.07
October 1934		6.06
November 1934		6.06
December 1934		6.06
January 1935		6.06
February 1935		6.07
March 1935		6.08
April		5.68
Middling Spot		6.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	—
May 1934	8.59
July 1934	8.59
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.36
Jauuary	8.33
F. G. Spot	8.74

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.67
Fine (Good Staple)	4.72
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.87
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.75
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.90
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.41
Fine	3.51
Superfine	3.61
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2
National Bank of India	50-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-6/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, March 29.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	238-3/4

SEEDS.
London, March 29.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £8-18-9.

LINSEED.
London, March 29.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton. March/April sellers £10-13-9.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £10-16-3.

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 29.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/9

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 29.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lbs. 5-1/4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 29.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15/6-1/-

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 29.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12
Amsterdam	7.61
Brussels	22
Madrid	36
Milan	59
Berne	15.1
Paris	78.0
Prague	123.13

T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate 5.12 1/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 29.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. March/April sellers 17/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. March/April sellers 17/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. March/April sellers 21/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Mar/Apl. nominal 9/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar./Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Mar./Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
London, March 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-5/16.

STABBED HIS COMPANION

Pathan Watchman Gets Lenient Sentence

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, March 29.

A sentence of three months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one months' additional imprisonment was passed yesterday by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, on Durani Shariff, a Pathan wakhman of Mulund, for causing grievous hurt with a knife to his companion Haji Nabab Mookharab, another watchman, at Mulund on the night of December 18 last.

The prosecution story was that the accused and the complainant, who were both employed as watchmen by the Braithwait Co., of Mulund, lived together in a room of the company's building along with three other Pathans. On the night of December 18 last they went to bed as usual. In the small hours of the morning Haji Nabab all of a sudden got up on feeling a touch of another man's hand. He pointed a small pen-knife at the throat of his assailant and hit it near the neck in his attempt to keep the adversary at bay. He, however, got frightened and immediately took to his heels. The accused chased him and stabbed him on the back near the office of the company, which another watchman on duty noticed it and gave a whistle, whereupon two other watchmen appeared on the scene. The accused was put under arrest on the arrival of the police, and a doctor, who was sent for, removed the injured man to the K. E. M. hospital, where he was detained for about nine days.

The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the stab-wound was inflicted by the accused under grave and sudden provocation, and, in view of that extenuating circumstance, passed a lenient sentence as stated above.

KURLA COUNCILLORS' DILEMMA

Sequal To Govt. Decision To Abolish Toll Bars

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, March 29.

At a special meeting of the Kurla Municipality held this evening to confirm the acceptance of the highest bids offered yesterday at a public auction of the right to levy tolls at the six bars put up within the Municipal limits, the Collector's letter, which was handed over to the president at the commencement of the meeting, proved as a bombshell to several councillors, who were in a fighting mood with the Government when it was read out to them.

The facts are that the Collector had written to the Municipality to cancel the auction of the two toll-bars on Kurla-Chembur and Santa Cruz-Ghatkopar Roads in order that the through traffic may not have to pay tolls twice within a short distance of the provincial road toll-bars erected last year by the Government. The Municipality, who was in no mood to yield to the Government, resolved on March 13 [illegible] to request the Collector to reconsider the Government decision in light of the agreement reached some years ago between the Government and the Municipality and appointed a committee consisting of the president and five members to wait in deputation on the officials concerned with a view to

INDIAN PIECEGOODS QU

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has current quotations of Indian mill-made piecego

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark
GREY LONGCLOTH.		
Bombay Dyeing	..	S-Quality
Colaba Land	6	Horse
Crown Mill	13½	Kallamardran
David Mill	1105	V-Quality
Gold Mohur	XXX51	X-Quality
Hindoostan	8705	Tigers
Jacob Sassoon	..	Char Minar
Mysore Spring	1178	Two-Bird
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrell
Rachel Sassoon	5303	....
Sholapur Spg.	1400	....
Swan Mills	511	X-Quality
Western India	BBB13½	Cocoanut Tree
GREY SHIRTING.		
RTING.		Pyala
Apollo Mill	3625	Pushpavati
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	....
Bombay Dyeing	136½	Bugle
Century Spg.	3625	Man & Globe
—do— (Narrow)	12500	—do—
—do— (Wide)	15100	Tijori
Crown Mill	140½	S-Quality
David Mill	404	....
E. D. Sassoon	91½91½	(Lightweight)
Gold Mohur	3825	....
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady
Tata Mills	335	Darji
Western India	140½	Sundri
GREY SHEETING.		
Colaba Land	1300	Rising
Manchester Mill	MM1215	....
Victoria Mill	111	....
—do—	1111	....
GREY DOMESTICS.		
olaba Land	12	Rising Sun
rown Mill	1200	Tijori
ew Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree
adeshi	34100	Kamal
ta Mills	3503	Darji
GREY CHADAR.		
medabad Advance	1408 (Plain)	Bull
—do—	5055 (Twill)	....
ar Mfg.	1115XX	Tiger
n Mill	1215	Tijori
Monur	1215	....
re Spg.	229	Two-Bird
do—	240	—do—
el Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi
apur Spg.	245	....
eshi	5050	Kamal
Mills	650	Darji
GREY DRILL.		
Manchester Mill	2	....
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird
Satya Mill	1816	....
—do—	11916	....
—do—	6000	....
Swan Mills	85	....
Victoria Mill	4130½	....
GREY DHOTIES.		
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)
Bombay Dyeing	....	....
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B.T.M.
Crown Mill	81|81	Tijori
Gold Mohur	8712	....
Hindoostan	3144	....
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield
Khandesh	1438	....
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N.B.)
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird
New Kaiser-i-Hind	5593	Bharat Janani
Rachel Sassoon	501	....
Sholapur	4909	....
Swadeshi	3401	Kamal
Swan Mills	1069	....
Victoria Mills	140	....
Western India	2142	Western Mill
Tata Mills	1386	Darji

putting their ... se before the Government.

When the ... utation met with very little success, ... general board decided at their special meeting on Tuesday last to accept ... bids separately for these two toll-bars and the remaining four ones to ... guard their position in the event of those two ... the ultimate abolition ...

Toll ... Auctioned.

Accordingly ... chief officer auctioned yesterday the ... toll-bars in two lots. For the former, ... the highest bid was Rs. 10,000, while ... the latter fetched Rs. 4,000 only. The ... offers for the right to levy tolls for ... the year ending March 31, 1935 were made ... by Mr. Torab Khan, the son of Mr. ... Abdul Satar Khan, the present contractor, ... who had offered Rs. 11,000 last year for those six toll-bars.

In to-day's ... ting, at the outset, the President ... r. M. N. Patankar read out to the ... members present the Collector's letter ... which was personally handed over by ... Mr. Reuben, the nominated coun ...

The Collector, ... n his letter, pointed out the objection ... under section 213 (1) (b) of the Bomb ... Municipal Boroughs Act to putting i ... effect their resolution of March 27 ... last so far as it related to the acce ... ice by the municipality of a bid ... its toll-bars Nos. 1 and 6 without ... nting through traffic.

Gover ... 's Decision.

According t ... latter, the Government had de ... September 1 last in accordanc ... ction 102 of the Act that lev ... n through traffic was obnoxi ... d required the municipaliti ... d their rules within one ... order to exempt through t ... had further stated that ... pality failed to comply ... r the Government ... ction 102 of the Act and ... of tolls on through ... municipality having ... their rules, the ... uction bid for toll-bars Nos. 1 and 6 would ... Government to suspend ... at these two bars. Being ... trimental to the interests ... payers of the Municipality ... restlit in the auction pur ... a claim for loss suffered b ... the Municipality. Any ... for the confirmation of t ... therefore, he liable for ... tained by the municipalit ... from that consideration, ... sible to believe that a re ... lic body of men entrust ... interests of rate payers ... manner suggested by the ... of March 27 last.

The letter served as ... to several councillors, wh ... till recently indulged in ... squabbles, had made a co ... to fight with the Governm ... question of their right to ... all the six bars, and were ... to yield. It set them fu ... ing as personal liability ...

The board finally adopt ... I. Fitwella's motion to p ... consideration of the subj ... morrow evening and to ... president to obtain in th ... legal opinion in the matt ...

PLAGUE TAKES HEAV TOLL

JULLUNDUR.

Plague has b ... playing ... certain parts of the Doab ... cember last. ... first bro ... Doondha, a sm ... village ... pur Doaba ilaqa ... taking ... 100 lives. It ha ... since sp ... other places, although ... authorities have spared no ... check it.

The sudden change ... brought by rec ... rain ... conducive to th ... outbreak ... nia which is no ... raging ... as well as rura ... parts of ... Many deaths have ... from the Manj ... Ilaqa.

Ft. High ddess Of Mercy"

h Image Under Construction In Japan

itue of Kwannon, ercy, is being erect- evated ground at n northwest of Ofuna l Tokaido Railway

work on this pro- July 1926 and at tatue is one-third e head and neck c image have been work is now under the body fom solid

pe of erecting this tue," said Mr Takeo pter and construc- r in an interview sentative of "The is to inspire the e ideals of Bud- enlighten the na- t.

enterprise will not ligious move for the of Buddhism." Mr. ued 'but as a imulate social con- rward patriotism" of the Kwannon jected by Mr. Han- founder of the ool. It is estimat- t of the work will rs. which sum has d by members of the association and by volunteers.

Construction work, which has been suspended during the last few months due to insufficient funds will be started again by Mr. Senzo Suzuki, president of Tokai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The Kwannon statue will be of ferro-concrete with iron frames. The inside will be filled up with earth. The height will be 118 feet. A 10 foot foundation will be used to hold the gigantic image.

According to present plans a statue of Kwannon which is in the possession of Viscount Chosei Ogasawara is to be enshrined inside the mammoth Kwannon at Ofuna.

A plan to lay out a park below the Kwannon is being considered by the promoters.

The site of the ground on which the Kwannon is being erected covers an area of 1,000 tsubo. If this is converted into a park trees will be planted and the grounds landscaped according to modern yet rustic designs.

With the completion of the statue it will be the largest in the Far East and will be an added attraction to this section of the Japanese Empire.

FOR REFORM OF THE BAR

Can Be A Good Lawyer If His Chief Objective Is Money

that the Attorney e United States, the the American Bar d the editor of the Journal', are hard ining the conscien- f their professional to aid a man in conscience. when aware that he has ictly good deed, a of mercy that bles- irs, and we hope ned gentlemen will allowed path upon ve entered. Yet if obtrude a word, hat in their hot lights were pass- ence a large num- ces which disuse or misuse abolish-

Catchem and U. stripes is an easy ubtedly they con- es, and all the But what of those nages who consort here is no other ambitions and of petites for the pro- ne ghours? It is one astise an ambulance t quite another to word against those the profession who mes which, now and preme Court rightly tainted with fraud on." The lawyer s his client in the art of manufactur- or of purchasing a he jury is certainly . But in what terms charcterize the law- hes the heads of a ouse how to dispose f securities without of the statutes? I of Catchem and be examined, the not in justice dis- smile of approval members who can ration how to drive four through any evised by Congress.

CORRUPTS

nt of the American on doubtless spoke ence when some warned the stud- ard that no man od lawyer if his ve was money. ipts whatever it it must be reluc- ed that to-day no wholly free from ug touch. We live. s sadly observed, in arice, and in th s y the lawyer is e to the allurement an the members of profession. For com- nsiegal conflict and an the lawyer who in se his profession pri- a eans of acquiring les his appreciation lus. To him, what- w lows, or whatever and perseverance can n it, becomes the of vat is right and e liapt to defend this alking his duty to

ioushowever, that no e ider an obligation to do what is in itself unjust or uncharitable. Of Lincoln, the country lawyer, it was said by David Davis, afterwards an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court "Mr. Lincoln thought his duty to his client extended to what was honourable and high-minded, just and noble—nothing further." When a legal claim which the law might, and probably would, allow, seemed to him to conflict with higher rights he would decline to urge the claim.

Yes, (he once said to a client) we can doubtless gain your case for you, and we can also set a whole neighbourhood at loggerheads; we can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you dollars 600 to which you seem to have a legal claim, but which rightfully belongs it appears to me as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. 'You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right.' We shall not take your case.

"You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right". If every lawyer acted on that principle, the Bar Association would not be wondering what steps were best taken to rid the profession of its unsound members, especially those in the upper reaches. Many lawyers, it need hardly be said, act habitually on that principle, but it must be admitted that too many claim their pound of flesh, whatever be the effect upon the community or upon their profession.

Perhaps it is old fashioned to quote Lincoln in these bustling days, but justice charity, kindliness, and magnanimity are virtues which every professional man must carefully cultivate, if he is to be loyal to the spirit and to the best traditions of his profession. To the lawyer they are particularly necessary because of the position which to-day he occupies in his community. He works in his clients, and when through them corruption flourishes in commerce and finance, in politics and in government, upon his head the blame must rest. Let us have a reform of the bar, to the full extent that reform is needed, but, in our judgment, reform should begin at the top—"America."

MODEL HIGH SCHOOL FOR KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, March 30.

It has been decided by the Kolhapur Durbar to open a model High School at Kolhapur along with the secondary Teachers' Training College and arrangements are being made to equip the new school with modern furniture, scientific materials, maps, charts, etc. The High School will be supervised by the Principal of the Training College and its professors.

Expert and experienced men are going to be appointed as teachers in the new school to which a library, a reading-room as well as refreshment-rooms will be attached.

The School will be housed in the building meant for the Training College on the upper storey of the Sykes Building and provision will be made for airy and spacious playgrounds for the boys.—United Press.

"LIFE" OF LANSBURY WITHDRAWN

"Secrets" Of Labour Cabinet To Remain ... Secret

The story of a son's efforts to vindicate the political character of his father in the eyes of his countrymen lies behind the announcement that Mr. Edgar Lansbury's book, "George Lansbury—My Father," has been withdrawn from circulation.

The publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low Marston and Co., state that their attention has been officially drawn to the fact that the publication of certain passages might be presumed to reveal Cabinet secrets and that it has been decided to call in all copies and publish a revised version.

Mr. Edgar Lansbury explained to the "News-Chronicle" why he had included in his book passages from a memorandum which his father placed before the Labour Cabinet when he was First Commissioner of Works.

TRUTH ABOUT "CUTS".

"In view of statements made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other members of that Labour Cabinet that my father agreed with unemployment and other cuts, I was determined that the truth should be made known," he said, "but I did not know I was revealing any Cabinet secrets when I included those parts of the memorandum which prove that my father was always opposed to the cuts. He was not aware that I intended to make use of them.

"I am very sorry this trouble has arisen, because the publishers will suffer a substantial loss. I understand that one of their representatives was called before the Attorney-General and asked to sign a document promising to withdraw the volumes.

"About six pages of the book are affected and I must rewrite these by next Monday. I had, of course, only one object in view—to vindicate my father completely in the eyes of the country."

WOMEN AND INHERITANCE

Commons Debate Bill To Prevent Injustice To Wife And Children

Sir Thomas Inskip (Attorney-General) caused roars of laughter at a Standing Committee of the House of Commons in mail week when he read a letter from a woman who accused him of bringing in a Bill which would lead other women to make a fuss of her husband.

He was dealing with the Powers of Disinheritance Bill, introduced by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne (Con. Kidderminster), which seeks to prevent a wife, husband or children being unjustly disinherited.

In the letter which Sir Thomas read the woman said:

"Years ago we women fought hard to have our property as our very own and not our husband's. Now at death her husband will lay claim to it and she will have no power to stop him.

"This Bill will lead to other women making a fuss of my husband. They will know, he will have some of my money. You are not a married woman—(laughter)—and do not know how every woman tries to take and entice one's husband."

The letter concluded by stating that a woman's bit of capital should be left to her children.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that the letter represented a real point of view.

MONEY FOR CATS' HOMES.

Mr. McEntee (lab. Walthamstow), told the story of a man who divorced his first wife and married again. There were two families, and when he died the man, instead of leaving everything to his second wife, left it to his first. The man also expressed the view that the first wife should have the custody of both set of children. (Laughter).

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne said it was not suggested that the Bill could meet every possible case. "By a mere whim at the last moment, a man can disinherit his wife and children and leave his money to a cats' home. This is the only country where such a thing is allowed."

The clause which gives power to a Court to order payment out of an estate for the benefit of a surviving widow, widower or child, was passed.

—"News-Chronicle".

FALLACY OF HUGE PROFITS

Pandit Santanam Places Case Of Sugar Industry Before M. L. A's.

Pandit K. Santanam in the course of his representation to members of the Legislative Assembly on the case of the sugar industry against proposed Excise duty says:—

An absolutely wrong impression has been created that the Sugar Factories are making huge profits. It will be quite correct to say that in the last season the older factories that were in existence before that season made fairly high profits on account of protection. But of the 26 factories that were started last season it would be equally correct to say that not more than half a dozen factories made profits which can at all be considered excessive, i.e. over 15 to 20 per cent. This much is a fact that at least five or six factories whose machinery was supplied by a foreign firm proved so defective that all of them ran at a loss. Further last year was an exceptional year. The most satisfactory thing to do would be before any excise duty or any other form of taxation is imposed on these factories, an enquiry be held as whether such an allegation can stand.

Secondly even if high profits were made last year that is no reason for immediately penalising the industry because it has to be seen whether those profits will continue for a number of years.

OVER PRODUCTION.

The Finance Member has mentioned that there is already over production and this excise duty will check the tendency to over production, in future. If it is a fact there is over production I cannot understand why he estimates that even 1 lakh tons will come from Java and how such sugar could be absorbed in this country. If there is not over production how does he propose to deal with the definite check that he will be giving to the industry to expand itself to the requirements of the country by the imposition of the excise duty. I am justified in saying that the Finance Member has been led to make these contradictory statements and assumption merely because he has made up his mind to impose an excise duty whatever be the consequences, and now is hard put to find arguments to justify the same.

Now the question is whether the proposed excise duty and the definition of a factory given therein will apply to the Khand sari or not. It is mentioned in some quarters that 70 per cent of the Khand saris will be liable to the tax. If that is the case then the Finance Member will get a much bigger revenue than what he estimates, for he has taken into account only the factory made sugar. According to the figures of Mr. Srivastava, the Government Technologist, the production of sugar for 1934-35 by the Khand sari process is estimated to be 3 lakhs tons. If 70 per cent of them became liable to duty the Finance Member will certainly get 50 lakhs more. If on the contrary it does not become liable the question arises whether it should be included in this duty or not considering that he uses power also as much as a factory does. As I have demonstrated he has certainly very many advantages over the factories, and the very fact that he is successfully competing with the factory sugar is a conclusive argument that he does possess such advantages. Oill it be fair to leave him free while taxing the factories? If it were a cottage industry there might be a good deal of justification but it is not and the cultivator does not benefit to the same extent by selling his cane to the Khand sari as he would when dealing with a factory. It is therefore a matter for deep consideration whether if the excise duty is at all to be levied, the Khand sari should be exempted or not. In any case the definition of the factory as given in the proposed bill as a place where 20 workmen are to be employed is unnecessarily lax. The figure should be cut down to 10 or even to 5 if the idea is to exempt the very very small type of Khand saris.

PRICE OF CANE.

I must not lose this opportunity of bringing this fact to the notice of the members that the price that has been paid by the factories throughout this season has been much above that contemplated by anybody. The average price for most of the factories has been 6-1|2 annas or over. Some factories have paid much more. This is principally due to the shortage of cane and the resulting competition.

During the sugar conference much as the factory is paying the proprietor of important group of factories made the statement that the price paid by the factory is more than two times as much as the price realised by the cultivators when making gur from his own cane. Mr. Prior of the Bihar Government admitted when referred to by the Chairman, that if the price of the gur is Rs. 2 a maund it would mean that the cultivator would get 1-1|2 annas for cane whereas the mills pay from 5 to 7 annas per maund of sugar cane. Of course if the price of gur goes up as it has done in these days he would get a better price. At no time however will he get as

FRANCE'S AIRCRAFT WONDER

"Roaring Leo" Attains Speed Of 300 Kilometers

Leo, last word in France's air armaments, has just been tested and is soon to enter service as a night bomber.

Defensively armed with ten machine-guns, the craft has attained a speed of 300 kilometers an hour at an altitude of 1,200 feet carrying a full load, including almost four tons of explosive, writes the Paris correspondent of the United Press.

Leo 30 is the official designation of the plane, which is built by the Liore-et-Olivier factory. It is a monoplane with flur motors set tandem in the wings and starboard.

The bomber has a double-machine—gun emplacement forward of the pilot one aft if the wings and below, protecting the ship at all angles of attack. There are machinegun pivots also in each of the engineroom in the wings.

The wingspan is 114 feet, length of fuselage 72 ft.

"I AM SUZANNE"

(Continued from page 4.)

with the unforgettable romance of "Seventh Heaven." Besides these two principals, the supporting cast has Leslie Banks, Georgia Caine, Geneva Mitchell, Halliwell Hobbes, Murray Kinnell and Edward Keane.

Rowland V. Lee directed from his own screen play and story on which he collaborated with Edwin Justus Mayer. The three song numbers in the picture were written by Frederick Hollander and Forman Brown.

H. G. WELLS' "THE INVISIBLE MAN"

At The Excelsior

H. G. Wells' imagination, Jame's Whale's direction and expert acting on the part of a large cast of distinguished stage and screen actors make Universal's "The Invisible Man," which opened last night at the Excelsior Theatre, the most striking picture seen in years.

How Universal managed to put this extraordinary story on celluloid remains one of the mysteries of Hollywood, because throughout all of the exciting reels, things happen so incredible that one is prone to shake his head and blink his eyes to look again. Naturally, with such a wonderful idea and theme, beyond ordinary proportions was expected, but nothing so astounding as this uncanny film.

It's all about a super scientist who manages to make himself invisible by means of an obscure drug and then, half crazed by its effect, sets about to make the world realize his unlimited power. He does so in a graphic, startling manner, and strangely enough, there isn't a moment when the audience is not aware of the unseen man's presence on the screen, when he is meant to be there. Of course, being invisible, he is not actually seen, but how he is felt!

His wild course is so cleverly shown on the screen that it would be downright treason to describe it. And his fate is worked out in such a spectacular manner that memories of "The Invisible Man" are bound to linger long with those so fortunate to see it. Somehow the treatment given this weird tale by R. C. Sheriff, who is credited with the screenplay, makes the picture entirely reasonable and not fantastic in the least, and the expert characterizations lent by Claude Rains in his picture debut, William Harrigan, Gloria Stuart, Dudley Digges, Henry Travers, Una O'Connor and Forrester Harvey, enhance this effect of entirely logical occurrences, although the menace of the unseen is present always.

Undoubtedly "The Invisible Man" is crowded with genuine entertainment besides being a definitely new departure a sterrand new idea and a spectacular photographic achievement. You can't help but enjoy it, and we'll guarantee you such an evening of thrills as you've never had before. See it as soon as you can!

SUGAR FROM PALMYRA JAGGERY

M. L. A's. Submit Memorandum To Finance Member Asking For Exemption From Excise Duty

Mr. F.E. James, M.L.A., presented the following memorandum to the Finance Member, pleading for exemption of sugar from Palmyra Jaggery from excise duty. The memorandum has been signed by twenty prominent M.L.A.'s and members of tha Council of State:

The object of this memorandum is not to raise once again the widely discussed question of the imposition of excise duty on sugar, but to draw attention to the special case of the refining of sugar from palmyra jaggery whose inclusion was not contemplated by the framers of the present Sugar Excise Duty Bill. But, if the industry is not specifically excluded there is a danger of the duty being collected from this industry and it is to prevent what would otherwise be a great calamity to the thousands engaged in it that we request the Government to exempt the industry from paying the duty. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the premier Indian commercial association in Madras, has already made a representation to the Government in this connection. In any event, the industry may be treated as a special case for the following among other reasons.

A SMALL INDUSTRY.

In the first place the refining of palmyra jaggery is a very limited industry confined to South India and hence the financial effects of the exemption will not be such as to preclude the Government from doing so if, on the merits of the question, they decide to treat the industry as not coming within the scope of the present Sugar Excise Duty Bill. So far as we are aware, there are only three concerns engaged in refining sugar from palmyra jaggery, namely: (1) The Travancore Sugars Ltd., Thuckalay in Travancore State, a concern in which the Travancore State is interested, whose present output is about 5 tons of sugar a day during the season. (2) The Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Aiwartirunagiri, in the Tinnevelly District in British India, whose output is about 2-1|2 to 3 tons a day and (3) the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., Nellikuppam, with a subsidiary factory at Samalkot, whose output cannot be given exactly, as sugar is manufactured by them from sugarcane, sugar gur and palmyra jaggery. There was another factory in Tinnevelly manufacturing sugar from palmyra jaggery, but it had to give up the refining business as it found it difficult to go on with it. Hence it will be seen that the industry is a small one, though its destruction by the imposition of the excise duty will involve the ruin of all those connected with the industry, whether they work in the factories, or are engaged in the extraction of gur from palmyra juice or are cultivating palmyra. In the areas in which these factories are working, their closing down will result in considerable distress and unemployment.

SPECIAL HANDICAPS.

A second reason why special treatment is claimed for this industry is that it suffers from several special handicaps, to which manufacture of sugar from cane is not subject. The price of palmyra jaggery is too high in ordinary times to permit of its being refined in factories. Moreover the process involved in refining palmyra jaggery is more complicated and more costly. Palmyra trees cannot also be grown in concentrated areas as is the case with sugarcane, as the tree takes longer time to mature and become ready for tapping.

ENHANCED COST OF PRODUCTION.

The cost is also enhanced by the fact that tappers have to climb trees every day, bring the juice, boil it immediately on the spot and despatch by cart or rail to the factory. The double handling by tappers and the factory is also another factor contributing towards the increased cost of production. On account of these difficulties, though the two factories in Travancore and Tinnevelly were started several years ago, they could successfully begin work only a year back. The Tariff Board itself has recognised that refining from palmyra jaggery is a costly affair.

The industry moreover has no market at all for its molasses and this adds to the difficulties of production.

The sugar produced from palmyra jaggery is not as white as Java sugar, or even the Indian 'cane sugar, and hence cannot compete with them in the open market and always fetches a lower price. Hence the proposed duty, being a specific and not an 'ad valorem' one, will press more heavily on this industry.

The making of palmyra jaggery is an immemorial cottage industry and the closing down of these factories will be a heavy blow to all those who depend on it as a primary source of livelihood or a subsidiary occupation. At the least computation, there are about 45,000 tappers engaged in this business with about two lakhs of dependants.

PALMYRA NOT CONTEMPLATED.

Lastly, both from the Finance Member's speech introducing the Budget and the introduction of a Bill to fix the price of sugarcane simultaneously with the levy of the excise duty, it is clear that the whole proposal is about sugar manufactured from sugarcane or sugarcane gur, and not other kinds of sugar. Moreover, the fact that a portion of the proceeds of the tax is to be allotted to the organisation of the cultivators of cane—a benefit in which those engaged in the cultivation of palmyra will not share—is clear and positive proof that the intention of the whole scheme is to deal with the cultivation of sugar cane and manufacture of sugar from cane only.

In conclusion, we may point out that there is not much of a choice before the Government. It is open to them to exempt this industry and earn the gratitude of the people who are engaged in it directly or indirectly, or tax it; in the latter case, the industry will have to close down and the Government are not likely to get anything by way of duty from the industry.

Hence we request the Government to treat this small industry as a special case, not coming within the scope of the present Bill and thus save thousands of people who depend on it as their only source of livelihood or a means by which they are enhancing their scanty income, in these exceptionally hard times.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

Sir Oliver Lodge Arranges To Put His Convictions To Secret Test

Sir Oliver Lodge has left a last secret test message, which he hopes to reveal after his death.

He believes that by this means he will prove the truth of spiritualism.

This impressive revelation was made in an interview in mail week by Miss Helen Alvey, the famous scientist's secretary.

Keen interest had been roused by the touching farewell expressed in the concluding sentences of Sir Oliver's broadcast from the B.B.C. on Friday in mail week:

He said then: "If it should happen that my work down here is done, or nearly done, let me take an affectionate farewell Good-bye!"

"Every kind of reality which can be asserted by responsible people as they actually happened should be included in the scope of a large and broader science", was Sir Oliver's appeal for spiritualism.

"It is this larger science that I have unworthily tried to represent. It encourages trust in God, as a loving Father, and I am grateful to the B.B.C. for allowing me to express my matured convictions unhindered."

Miss Alvey declared in the interview that Sir Oliver had not taken part in any seances for more than a year.

"PROOF-POSITIVE."

"But he has absolute proof", she said, "that he is in close touch with Lady Lodge, Raymond his son, and Violet, his daughter. He is positive of that.

"But not until Sir Oliver has joined his wife and children in the 'after-life' will he be able to try to prove—and he is confident of success—that his long-held theory is a fact.

"He is confident that he will be able to tell the message that he has sealed up and deposited very, very privately.

"He alone knows what is in that message. It was deposited two or three years ago. Sir Oliver has arranged it in a very complicated manner".

Miss Alvey said that Sir Oliver's belief in life after death was founded on cumulative evidence obtained scientifically.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes
INSURANCE Business.
J

Save Him From Jaws Of Death

Bombay Meeting Demands Obeidullah's Release

Hindus and Muslims mustered strong at the Chowpatty sands on Friday evening, at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. P. R. Rele, to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Khan Obeidulla Khan, nephew of the "Frontier Gandhi," who has been on hunger-strike in the Multan jail for the last fifty-nine days.

Mr. Lele criticised the indifference of the authorities, both provincial and central, to the slow decay of the life of Khan Obeidulla Khan. This flower of Indian nationalism was dying inch by inch in the solitary confines of the Multan jail. All representations made to the Government of India to release him immediately and unconditionally were turned down by the Central Government on the specious plea that it was a matter for the Provincial Government to be dealt with. This plea could not stand as provincial autonomy was to be considered only in the Transferred Departments and not in respect of Law and Order for which the Government of India were ultimately and directly responsible. The Central Government could, not, therefore wash their hands clean off this responsibility. A very great responsibility lay, however, on the shoulders of Sir Abdul Qayum, Minister of the N. W. F. P., who ought to demand the immediate release of Khan Obeidulla Khan.

NATION-WIDE AGITATION.

Sardar Jamiat Singh hoped the Government would not turn a deaf ear to public opinion. He also hoped that better counsels would prevail and that Khan Obeidulla Khan might yet be saved from the jaws of death.

Sardar Jamiat Singh then referred to the Mahatma Gandhi's epic fast and the nation-wide agitation to release him. "But where are those national leaders, where are the leaders of the Khilafat Committee," asked the speaker, "to raise the finger of protest against the non-release of Obeidulla Khan?"

SILENT PRAYERS.

Silent prayers were then offered by the public for this heroic sufferer and the following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically condemns the indifference shown by the Government of India towards the prolonged hunger-strike of Khan Obeidulla Khan and, in view of the critical condition of his health, demands his unconditional and immediate release."

HUNGER MARCHERS IN BOMBAY

The unemployed workers of Bombay held a demonstration in front of the Municipal Offices on Thursday afternoon. Phot o shows Labour leaders addressing the assembled hunger-marchers.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO VISIT KAB

Will Explore Possibilities Of Developing Afghan Trade To Mutual Advantage

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Government of India recently suggested to the Afghan Government that they (the Government of India) proposed to send to Kabul a Delegation to discuss matters affecting trade relations between the two countries and investigate the possibilities of furthering trade interests, to the mutual advantage of both the countries

The Government of Afghanistan having agreed to the proposal, a delegation headed by Mr. W. W. Nind, lately Additional Member, Central Board of Revenue, will be accompanied by La ram, Delhi and Khan Syed Murratib Al', Lah shortly leaving Pesha Kabul. They will merely local trade situation and general views with the Government and have empowered to negotia agreements on behalf of ernment of India.

The delegation will be panied by Mr. Clarke, Hi ty's Trade Commissioner, who will discuss on beha Majesty's Government particularly connected wi relations between Afg and the United Kingdom

WATCHING INDIA'S INTERESTS

Appoint Trade Commissioner In Japan

C. T. P. BILL SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

NEW DELHI, March 29.

A Trade Commissioner for India should be appointed in Japan to watch the working of the Indo-Japanese Agreement."

This is believed to be one of the recommendations made by the Select Committee on the Cotton Textile Protection Bill which submitted its report this evening at its concluding sitting. The report will be signed and presented on Monday.

It is reported that the minutes of dissent will be signed among others by H. P. Mody and Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar.

It is understood that other changes effected are a uniform flat duty of 50 per cent plus Rs. 2|- per pound, on fabrics containing more than 90 per cent. of silk, including such fabrics as are embroidered with artificial silk and 25 per cent. plus 14 annas on silk yarn.—(United Press).

CEYLON MUST RETALIATE

"If India Govt. Places Tariff Against Our Copra"

MR. PADMANATHAN'S EXHORTATION

COLOMBO, March 30.

"If a tariff is placed by India against our copra, then we must ask the Ceylon Government to retaliate and put tariff barriers against Indian products," was the suggestion put forward by Mr. R. Pathmanathan at the Annual General Meeting of the Low-Country Products Association, held here yesterday, at which Dr. Pathmanathan was appointed the new Chairman of the Association.

"Nations," Mr. Pathmanathan said in the course of his speech, "now fully realise that no benefit to themselves can be derived by the economic difficulties of another country. Should India fail to see it in this light, I hope the Ceylon Government will take immediate action.

BALANCE OF TRADE

"The balance of trade with India is largely in her favour, that is, we import from India far more than she buys from us. In every European country this consideration would be sufficient to make large concessions in our favour. As a matter of fact we ought to arrive at an equilibrium of trade with India through a commercial agreement. If a tariff is put against our copra, we must ask the Ceylon Government to realiate and put tariff barrier against Indian Products."—United Press.

VICEROY'S ASSENT TO FINANCE BILL

NEW DELHI, March 30.

It is understood that the Governor-General gave his assent to the Finance Bill A. P.

JAIN YOUTHS FORGE AHEAD

Conference Decide To Stamp Out Unequal Marriages

BHUJ, March 30.

At the second session of the Wagad Sthanakvasi Jain Youth Conference resolutions were passed in favour of introducing long overdue modifications in the antiquated usages and customs.

Decision was also reached to stamp out the prevailing practice of giving away tender girls in marriage to decrepit widowers in affluent circumstances.

It was decided to appeal to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to make it impossible in future for any one to suffer indignities to which the Mahajan leaders of Mowana were subjected.

The invitation for holding the next session of the Youth Conference at Raper was accepted.—United Press.

MENINGITIS REACHES NADIAD

Epidemic Threatens Whole Of Gujerat

NADIAD, March 30.

Meningitis has made its appearance in some localities here.

The Municipality is taking precautionary measures to check its outbreak.

Patan, Mehsana, Dangarwa and several other places of Baroda State also report certain cases of the disease. Thus the whole of Gujerat is in danger of the epidemic breaking out.—United Press.

DR. KITCHLEW AT LA

Citizens Give Ro Reception

LAHORE, Ma

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchle paid his first visit to La day after his release fro was accorded a rousing at the Railway Station b number of people as he a the Frontier Mail. W alighted from the train thunderous applause, profusely garlanded and to a decorated car whi kept outside the plat then motored to Lajpat R wan.

A tea party on behalf Lahore citizens will be in his honour this aftern ter which he will be with an address of wel a public meeting.—Unite

HEAD MASTER SHOT AT

Sequel To Search Of Boarding House In Rewa

ALLHABAD, March 30.

The Head Master of the Durbar High School, Rewa, was shot at twice, while he was making a search in a room in the Boarding House. He is lying in a dangerous condition at the Victoria Hospital, where he is to be operated upon. The Maharajah drove to the Hospital and expressed his regret at the incident.—A.P.

SIR K. V. REDDI TO BE MADRAS LAW MEMBER

Mr. Natesan To Take His Place In The "Elders"

NEW DELHI, March 30

Sir Kurma Reddy, member of the Council of State, will be leaving Delhi on April 11 to join the office of the Law Member of the Madras Government. The date of his taking charge of the office of the Law Member is not yet fixed, but it will be about April 24.

It is understood that Mr. G. A. Natesan will be re-nominated to the Council of State, vice Sir Kurma Reddy who will resign very shortly.—United Press.

IMPROVING LOT OF CEYLON PRISONERS

COLOMBO, March 30.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Prison authorities, which has been approved by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs of the State-Council, straight jackets are shortly to be introduced into Ceylon Prisons.

Further proposals to equip Ceylon prisons with more uptodate mechanical restrains, similar to those in use in England, were also approved.—United Press.

Lahore, March 30.—The marriage took place to-day of Miss Mahmuda Khatoon, daughter of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, acting Governor of the Punjab, with Khan Abdul Saleem Khan of the North-West Frontier Civil Service.—A.P.

ACCIDENT PROTECTION

Workmen's Compensation To Be Introduced In Ceylon

COLOMBO, March 29.

The "Government Gazette" publishes a draft ordinance providing for the payment of compensation to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment. There are three general categories into which all accidents may be classified, these being where work men die as a result of accident, where the workman is partially disabled, and where the workman is totally disabled.

INDIAN MODEL.

The Bill is modelled on the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923), as revised and modified by the amending Acts of 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929 and 1933. The Indian Amending Act of 1933 gives legislative sanction to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Some of the clauses of this Bill are derived from the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 9 of 1932, which is also based on the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. This Bill, like the Indian Act, follows the English Model in its main principle; but distinctive features have beeen introduced with the object of providing simple and inexpensive machinery for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the quantum of compensation in individual cases and the parties who are entitled to such compensation.

COMMON LAW ACTION.

It is not mentioned that the Bill should deprive any workman of his ordinary common law remedy, and every workman is, therefore, at liberty to elect to proceed with his common law action for damages or to claim compensation under the statutory provisions introduced by this Bill; but a workman cannot simultaneously prefer a statutory claim and maintain a common law action.—United Press.

AIRMAIL SERVICE

KARACHI, March 30.

The inward airmail arrived at 2 p.m. this afternoon and the Singapore air mail left at 4 p.m. —A.P.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH AND FEDERATION

Hopes Of State Subjects' Peoples' Conference

BHUJ, March 30.

Opinion is gaining ground among the organisers of the fourth Bhuj session of the Cutch State Subjects' Conference, to be held towards the close of April, under the presidency of Seth Soorjeebhai Vallabhdas, in favour of inviting His Highness the Maharao Saheb, to perform the inaugural ceremony of the Conference.

To a deputation of the Conference once waiting on his Highness, the Maharao Saheb had pointed out that he gloried in being the ruler of the enterprising Cutch people. The organisers of the Conference are not without confidence that the Maharao Saheb would, before Federation became an accomplished fact, signalise the completion of half a century of his rule by readily acceding to their wishes and furnish an acid test of the sincerity of the promises he had held out on his accession.—United Press.

Lucknow.—A gazette extraordinary notifies that the Governor-General has given his assent to the Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill and the Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill passed by the United Provinces Council on March 23.—United Press.

BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONOURS

Popular Lance-Corporal Who Was Drowned In the Nerbudda

JUBBULPORE, March 30.

A verdict of accidental death due to drowning was recorded at the inquest on the body of Lance Corporal D. Johnson of the King's Regiment aged 31 who with a party of 21 went to Marble Rocks on the Nerbudda.

Johnson seeing Private Parry in difficulty swam to his assistance but was himself soon in difficulty necessitating Private Morans swimming across and holding on to Johnson but both being in difficulty, Moran released hold and reached the bank with difficulty.

Parry was carried away by current, but fortunately stuck to the rock holding on till he was rescued.

Johnson's body was found three hours later 200 yards from the scene of occurrence and was buried in full military honours.

The deceased was an all-round regimental athlete and popular among all sections.—United Press.

BARODA LABOUR LEADER ON TRIAL

Charged With Defiance Of Deportation Order

BARODA, March 30.

Mr. Pangarkar's case is proceeding in the Sessions Court.

Mr. Pangarkar has called Miss Maniben Kara, Rao Bahadur Ramlaibhai Desai, and several others as defence witnesses in his case.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. Pangarkar was deported from Baroda by the State authorities and was ordered to stay for 6 months in Vyara for his alleged activities in connection with the Red Flag Union and other Labour activities.

He defied the order by coming to Baroda again and was arrested.—United Press.

OPPOSITION TO SUGAR EXCISE

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held a meeting this morning, when several resolutions were disposed off.

One of the most important decisions reached by the Committee is that the Federation should strongly oppose the excise duty imposed on sugar.—United Press.

INTERNED AGAIN

HOSHIARPUR, March 30.

It is understood the Punjab Government has revoked the permission previously granted to Pandit Jagat Ram (1914-15 Conspiracy case prisoner who was released some time ago) to enter and reside in Lahore for treatment.

He is again confined to the limits of the Hoshiarpur district.—United Press.

TERMINAL TAX IN KOLHAPUR

Extended To All Imports In City

KOLHAPUR, March 30.

At a recent general meeting of the Kolhapur Municipality it was decided to remove the tax levied on cyclists in the city.

By another resolution the terminal tax now levied only on goods arriving in the town by railway was extended to all sorts of goods coming into the city from all quarters by country carts and motor lorries, etc.

The measure will certainly add to the revenue of the Municipality which in its turn should now look after the drainage of the city which is not satisfactory.

The Municipality also resolved at the meeting to request the Durbar to free itself from the debt, a large portion of which had been paid off already.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD BAN EXTENDED

Conference To Combat Meningitis

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

A Conference was held to-day in Shahibag to consider further line of action necessary to combat the meningitis epidemic in the city. The Commissioner, the Collector, the Civil Surgeon, the Municipal President and other officers were present.

It was decided at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Director of Public Health to extend for one week more the order for closing schools cinemas, dinner parties, and the Friday fair. The hope was expressed, however, that this ban would not be needed after a week in view of the abatement of the epidemic already noticeable.—A.P.

MUSLIM EDUCAT CONFERENC

LAHORE, Ma

Owing to indisposition Sir Mazamiullah Khan, to preside over the 45th of the All India Muslim tional Conference at Mee Abdul Qadir has been to preside over the Co Sir Abdul has accepted th tation. The Conference o morrow at Meerut.—A. P.

RICE EXPORTS FROM KAS

Ban Lifted Till Fur Orders

JAMMU, Marc

The ban on the export Shali and Maize and thei rivatives from the Kashmi vince has been removed Highness the Maharaja o ma and Kashmir till furth ders.—United Press.

SIND HINDU CONFER

President-Elect Taken Procession At Kar

KARACHI, Mar

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, President-Elect Sind Hindu ference opening here to- arrived this evening and corded a warm reception.

He was taken in pr through the Hindu which were thronged in numbers.

A number of delegates all parts of Sind arrived t the Conference.—A P. Spe

Lucknow Gives Over Rs. 24,000 For

LUCKNOW, Mar

The citizens of Lucknow so far contributed Rs. 18 materials worth Rs. 6,00 Bihar Central Relief Fu sides the amount which as donated to the Viceroy Fund.—United Press.

Baroda, March 30.—Two been received here that the prits, who are alleged murdered a Dharavi wha Sojitra near pasage (N been arrested.—United Pres

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDEL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bomay.